

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1910.

SIXPENCE.

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THE DISASTER TO THE BRIGHTON EXPRESS: THE TERRIBLE SCENE OF HAVOC AT ST. PAUL'S STATION.

Our Artist was courteously furnished with a description of the accident by Sir Ernest Flower, the well-known philanthropist and educationalist, who was one of the passengers in the ill-fated train. The picture gives a vivid presentment of the terrible scene at St. Paul's Station after the wrecking of the Brighton-to-London express there on Saturday last. It will be remembered that on reaching St. Paul's Station the train broke in half, and while the engine and the front part kept to the rails, the first carriage of the back portion was hurled across the platform, six passengers in it being killed. At the Board of Trade inquiry held on Tuesday dramatic evidence was given by a signalman, who had seen sparks issuing from one of the carriage-wheels, and was on the point of signalling to stop the train for an examination to be made, when he saw the accident take place. The sparks were held to show that one of the wheels had shifted on its axle for some cause so far unexplained. It was mentioned that the derailed coach was not the lightest on the train, which weighed altogether, including the engine, something like 400 tons.

DRAWN BY CYRUS CUNEO, R.O.I., FROM A DESCRIPTION OF THE ACCIDENT FURNISHED BY SIR ERNEST FLOWER, WHO WAS A PASSENGER IN THE TRAIN.

HARWICH ROUTE TO THE CONTINENT

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By Dr. YORKE DAVIES.

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CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

JAMES H. WEIR (Charters Towers, Queensland).—Thanks for your interesting letter. We have a few distant correspondents, but none, perhaps, so far as you, and we are pleased to enrol you amongst our solvers.

H. IRELAND (Bristol).—Your amended No. 1 admits of another solution by 1. B to Kt 2nd. No. 3 is correct, and will appear, although it is, perhaps, an easy study.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS No. 3416 and 3417 received from James H. Weir (Charters Towers, Queensland); of No. 3421 from C. A. M. (Penang); of No. 3422 from C. A. M. and R. Sandoval (Mexico City); of No. 3423 from Denham J. Lord (Berkeley, California), R. Sandoval, and Sriranjana Bagchi, B.A. (Calcutta); of No. 3424 from C. Field junior (Athol, Mass.), F. Jones (Quebec), and G. L. (Gibraltar); of No. 3425 from G. L. C. Field, E. J. Muntz (Toronto), Eugene Henry (Lewisham), R. J. Lonsdale (New Brighton), and Gertrude M. Field (Athol, Mass., U.S.A.); of No. 3426 from G. L. J. B. Camara (Madeira), Eugene Henry, and J. Churcher (Southampton); of No. 3427 from Eugene Henry, J. Churcher, J. F. Adamson (Glasgow), A. W. Hamilton Gell (Exeter), J. Isaacson (Liverpool), J. W. Atkinson Wood (Manchester), R. C. Widdicombe (Saltash), H. Grasset Baldwin (Rome), and F. R. Gittins (Small Heath).

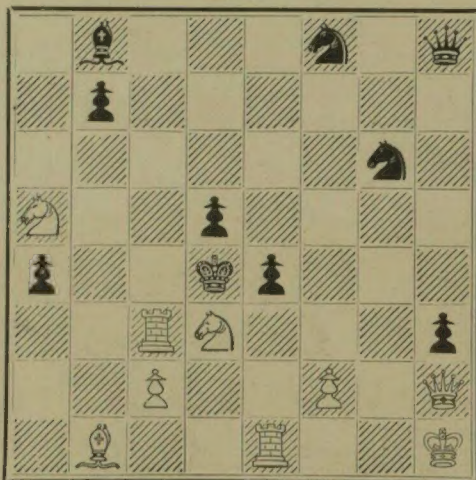
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1428 received from C. F. Fisher (Eye, T. Turner (Brixton), London McAdam (Southsea), A. G. Beadell (Winchelsea), E. J. Winter-Wood (Paignton), R. Worters (Canterbury), Hereward, J. A. S. Hanbury (Birmingham), W. Scott (Birmingham), G. Stillingfleet Johnson (Seaford), F. Roberts (Hackney), J. Green (Houlgong), R. C. Widdicombe, J. Cohn (Berlin), L. Schlu (Vienna), R. C. Lever (Bournemouth), Captain Challice (Great Yarmouth), Sorrento, G. W. Moir (East Sheen), G. Bakker (Rotterdam), W. Winter (Medstead), F. R. Gittins, J. W. Atkinson Wood, J. F. Adamson, Albert Wolff (Sutton), Florence Wood (Wolverhampton), and W. Walker.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3427.—By E. J. WINTER-WOOD.

WHITE.
1. B to Kt 3rd
2. B to R 4th
3. B mates
BLACK.
K to B 4th
Any move

PROBLEM No. 3430.—By H. E. KIDSON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN AUSTRIA.

Game played in the match between Messrs. LASKER and SCHLECHTER.

(Ruy Lopez.)

WHITE (Mr. S.) **BLACK (Mr. L.)**
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Kt 5th Kt to B 3rd
4. Castles P to Q 3rd
5. P to Q 4th B to Q 2nd
6. R to K sq P takes P
7. Kt takes P B to K 2nd
8. Q Kt to B 3rd Castles
9. B takes Kt P takes R
10. B to Kt 5th R to K sq
11. Q to B 3rd P to K R 3rd
12. B to R 4th Kt to R 2nd
13. B takes B Q takes B
14. Q R to Q sq Kt to B sq
15. P to K R 3rd Kt to Kt 3rd
16. Q to Kt 3rd Q to Kt 4th
17. Q takes Q P takes Q
18. P to B 3rd P to B 3rd
19. K to B 2nd K to B 2nd
20. Kt (Q 4) to K 2 P to R 4th
21. P to Q Kt 3rd K R to Q Kt sq
22. Kt to B sq B to K 3rd
23. Kt to Q 3rd P to Q 4th
24. Kt to Kt 2nd Kt to K 4th
25. Kt to Q 5th R to Kt 2nd
26. R to K 3rd Kt to B 3rd

In the second game of his match with Tarrasch, Black here exchanged both Bishop and Knight, to his disadvantage later on.

A judicious capture, as his own Bishop cannot do much otherwise, and the two opposing Bishops might make a formidable combination later on.

This early offer of an exchange of Queens suggests Black is either playing for safety or seeking opportunities for his skill in the end game.

Black attacks with much skill, but it is unavailing against the defence opposed to him. He is, indeed, somewhat fortunate in securing the draw, which results from the very clever play on both sides that follows for another twenty-nine moves.

Another fine move, preserving the mutual support of his Knight's Pawn and Rook's Pawn.

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

"THE O'FLYNN." AT HIS MAJESTY'S.

SO much that is genial and light hearted and charming is to be found in Mr. Huntly McCarthy's melange of Irish drama, "The O'Flynn," its hero is so full of fun and sentiment, daredevilry and loyalty in love, roguery and chivalry, the conception of the play is so quaint, that one could wish the execution better for the sake of what is good. If only the playwright had handled his idea more dramatically, if only he had kept the pace of the action at the breakneck speed it sometimes reaches, if only he had let The O'Flynn be throughout the dashing, tearing "broth of a boy," the reckless, luck-trusting adventurer, the "whole-hogger" in frolic and mischief and battle and love that he ought to have been, on what a glorious success Sir Herbert Tree could have prided himself! But though we have not got all that, let us be glad for what we have. There is the scene at the Dublin inn—we are back in days when James II. still held Ireland against Dutch William—in which O'Flynn fights his grotesque duel, drinking off glasses of punch between his strokes and yet pinking his foe. Or we have the scene, laid in the same inn, of the hero enlisting his regiment of "O'Flynn's Own," and trollying out—"Here's a health unto his Majesty." Scenes, too, there are by the half-dozen in which O'Flynn endures his lady's frowns and caprices and tries to hide from her the infidelities and traitorousness of the rival she prefers. There is the scene of his broken-down castle, with his faithful retainer, heir of kings, fiddling or playing the pipes to pleasure his master. And there is the acting. Sir Herbert Tree himself with a brogue and a merry laugh! Bonhomie seems to breathe from the actor, he has the romantic swagger of a Lewis Waller, in the love-scenes he is an Irish Cyrano. His is an amazing *tour de force* which ought to bring Irish drama and Irish heroes into fashion again. And Miss D'Alroy's light comedy in the rôle of the too credulous Lady Benedetta—how winsome, how gracious! And Mr. Ainley's wicked peer—what a natural handling of a conventional character! And a host of other players. Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. Haviland, Miss Auriol Lee, above all, Mr. W. G. Fay as the Irish retainer! How good they all are! Only one thing is needed—a briskening-up of the pace at which the play is taken. Then we could forget that Mr. McCarthy has not done all he might have done.

"THE STRONG PEOPLE." AT THE LYRIC.

A play dealing boldly with strong emotions and grim, hard facts, perhaps not too convincing or definite in its psychology or philosophy, certainly much too full of rhetoric and preaching, withal very affecting in the story it tells and dramatic in its situations—such is the verdict we may pass without unfairness on "The Strong People," a piece of Mr. McLellan's which Mr. Lewis Waller has just staged at the Lyric. Like Mr. Galsworthy's "Strife," it is a strike play, but in this case the predominant influence is that of a woman—a modern Joan of Arc who encourages the workmen of an American mining district to combat the demands of the capitalists, even at the risk of being shot by the State soldiery, and so interests and sways the feelings of the chief capitalist, Richard Murray, that he is converted to her side, and supports her efforts in the cause of the people. Murray has come to study the industrial problem on the spot, in the disguise of a journalist, and, when once he has taken his stand with the strikers, finds their chief enemy and his to be the Colonel of the military—a bloodthirsty bully, whom he contrives to checkmate, but at the cost of being denounced by him to the Socialist heroine, Judith, as leader of her oppressors. The three men—convicted capitalist, bullying soldier, staunch labour leader—are all capably portrayed at the Lyric. Mr. Waller's splendid voice is of great service in the speeches of Murray, Mr. Lyn Harding gives an impression of brutal ferocity as Pontifex, and Mr. Guy Standing is natural as the demagogue. As Judith, Miss Dorothy Dix shows promise and reveals emotional powers, but she is as yet too inexperienced an actress to do justice to so exacting a rôle.

"DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE." AT THE QUEEN'S.

There need be no hesitation about saying that, out of Robert Louis Stevenson's famous short story of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Mr. Comyns Carr has constructed a very effective melodrama of the horrible; nor, again, that, in the dual rôle with which he is thus provided, Mr. H. B. Irving gives a performance that is extremely picturesque and impressive. In several ways the dramatist has made a good job of his adaptation. Adding the feminine interest so necessary for a play, furnishing the physician-hero with a blind wife—her blindness is an ingenious touch—whom he sincerely loves, and with a "past" in the shape of Lady Carew, who is fearful that compromising letters will reach her husband through the hands of a blackmailing butler, he has in this way contrived to invent a story with which to pad out Stevenson's semi-mystical, semi-fantastic idea and to provide Hyde with a motive for murdering her Ladyship's husband. But in the process it must be confessed that the idea—the idea that in all of us there are two elements, the one a decent, restraining upper nature; the other, a beast held in securely by the chains of reason—is rather vulgarised and obscured by the playwright's additions; and it has also to be said that Mr. Carr does not make the subsidiary characters real, and so his piece resolves itself into a one-part or, at any rate, twin-part play. Mr. Irving, too, does not produce with the spectator that awful convulsion of the nerves which the late Richard Mansfield used to secure when Hyde jumps on the back of his victim and throttles him with bestial ferocity. Still, his differentiation between Jekyll and Hyde—between the well-meaning Pharisee and the murderous brute—is extraordinarily clever, and his portrait of Hyde as a hairy, sharp-taloned, misshapen dwarf, hungry for blood, is one sure to linger in the memory of the playgoer.

AT THE BOOKSELLERS.

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CARSON AND TOMERFORD. **The Stage Year-Book, 1910.** Edited by L. Carson. 1s. net.

J. WINDELL. **Wisden's Cricketers' Almanack.** Edited by Sydney H. Pardon. 1s. net.

"THE STAGE." **The Stage Cyclopaedia of Plays.** Edited by Reginald Clarence.

HUTCHINSON. **A Queen at Bay.** Edmund B. d'Auvergne. 10s. net.

ELLIOT STOCK. **The Seven Nights.** Marion Fox. 6s.

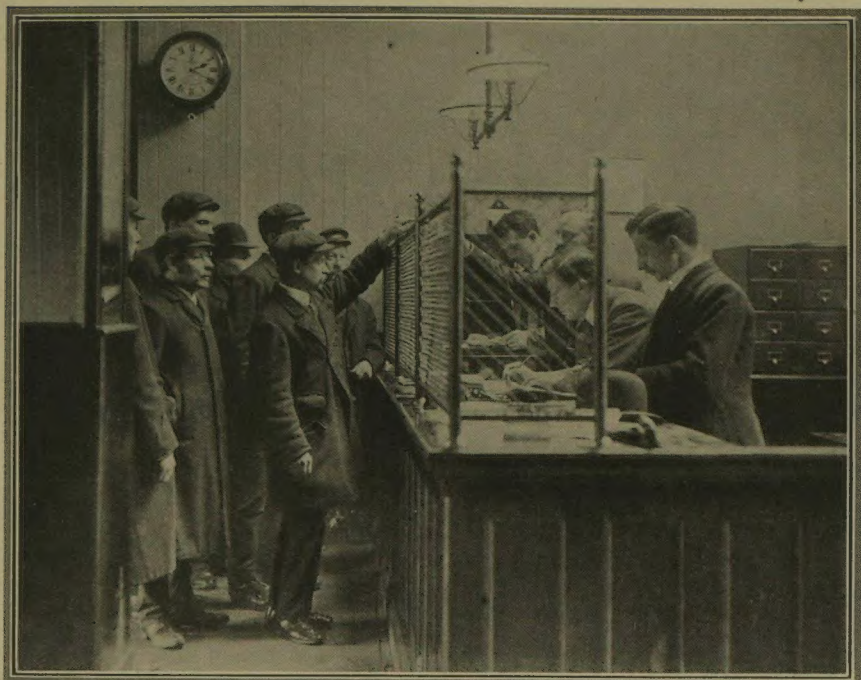
MILLS AND BOON. **A Golden Straw.** J. E. Buckrose. 6s.

A Blot on the Scutcheon. May Wynne. 6s.

A Wardour Street Idyll. Sophie Cole. 6s.

No. 19. Edgar Jepson. 6s.

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.



THE NEW LABOUR EXCHANGE AT CAMBERWELL GREEN.
THE SCRAMBLE FOR TICKETS.

Photo. Bolak.

On Tuesday, some of the new Labour Exchanges were opened in London and the provinces. At Camberwell Green, where unemployment is rife, extraordinary scenes were witnessed in the scramble of men wishing to be placed on the new register. Between five and six hundred men were dealt with.



DISASTER TO A BRITISH DESTROYER: H.M.S. "EDEN" ASHORE
AT DOVER.

Photo. Illus. Bureau.

The crew of the "Eden" were rescued by means of the coastguards' rocket-apparatus. As the tide ebbed she was left at an angle of forty-five degrees, high and dry. Her bows were split from the water-level to the keel, her propeller-blades were stripped, and the rudder twisted. Her hull had also been pierced.

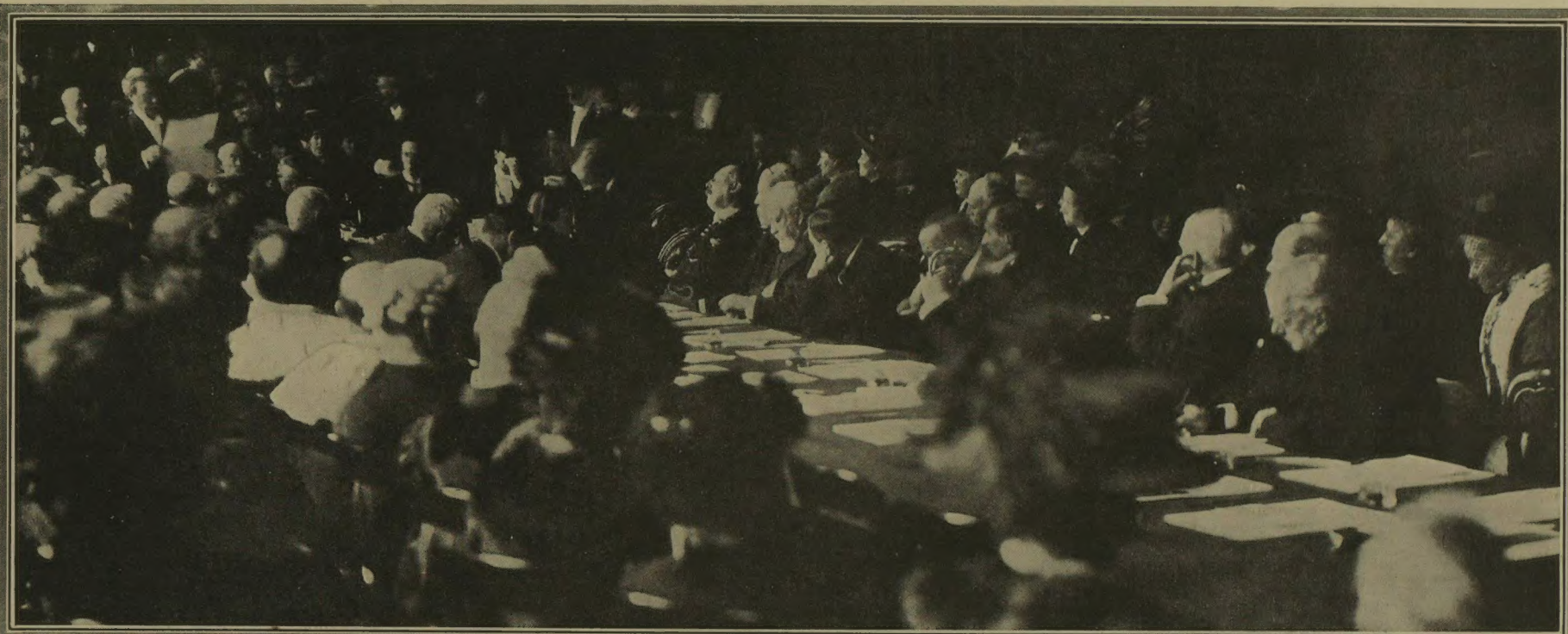


Photo. Illus. Bureau.

WHAT MAY HAPPEN TO THE ENGLISH HOUSE OF LORDS: THE OLD-TIME CEREMONY OF ELECTING SCOTTISH PEERS AT HOLYROOD.

In the portrait-gallery of Holyrood Palace, the old-time ceremony of electing the sixteen Scottish Peers to sit in the House of Lords during the next Session took place last Saturday. The Scottish Peers were, as will be seen in the photograph, in morning dress; but the Edinburgh magistrates sat in the gallery in full robes. The successful Peers were the Earls of Mar, Rothes, Morton, Mar and Kellie, Haddington, Lauderdale, Carnwath, Northesk, and Dundonald, all Unionists; Viscount Falkland, and Lords Saltoun, Borthwick, Sinclair and Sempill, also Unionists; Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Free Trade Unionist; and Lord Belhaven and Stenton, Liberal Unionist. Our photograph shows the Town Clerk, in his wig, announcing the results of the election. On the extreme right, Lord Rosebery is seen seated, taking notes.

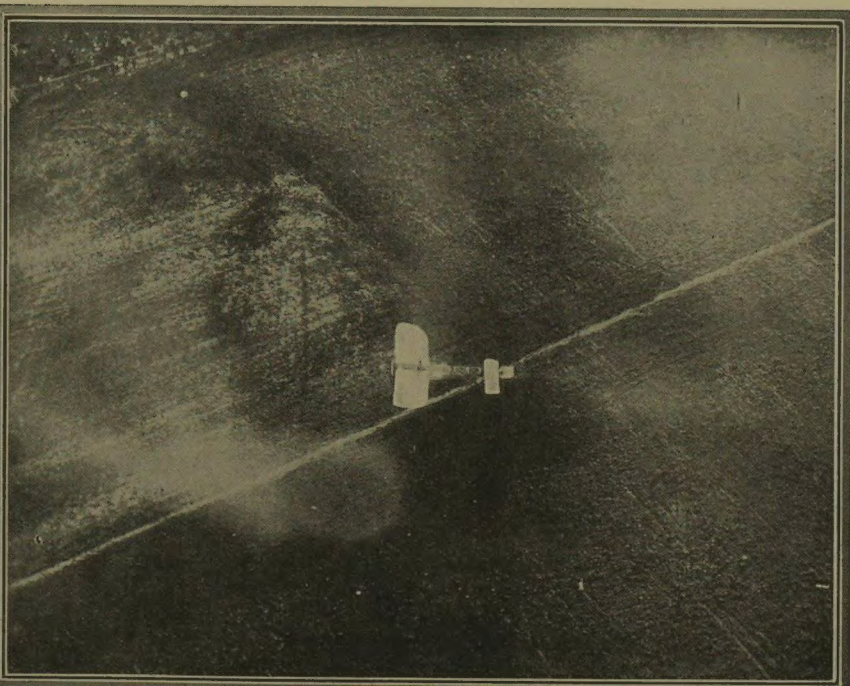


Photo. Halfones.

AN EXTRAORDINARY PHOTOGRAPH OF AN AEROPLANE: M. PAULHAN,
IN FLIGHT, PHOTOGRAPHED FROM A CAPTIVE BALLOON.

M. Paulhan, who has been giving exhibitions of flight on his aeroplane at Los Angeles, in America, recently flew 47½ miles in a gale, flying both with and against the wind.



Photo. Halfones.

TO REVOLUTIONISE MOTOR TRACTION: MR. EDISON'S NEW STORAGE
BATTERY TESTED ON A TRAMWAY-CAR.

Mr. Edison's long-promised storage battery, which it is claimed will revolutionise motor traffic, has been tested at New Jersey on a special tramway-car with great success.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

IT is difficult in these days to escape from the topic of politics even by deliberately talking about something else. For there are a considerable number of people who will at once attribute any disaster, from the weather to the Brighton railway smash, to the particular politicians whom they dislike. A Tariff Reformer of my acquaintance said genially that he was sure Mr. John Burns set fire to Arding and Hobbs' at Clapham Junction, so that he might cut a fine figure in Battersea. The discovery of the North Pole (that other disaster) might, perhaps, be traced to Mr. Taft, though this could only be argued by supposing the Pole in the position which a wit attributed to America itself: "It had often been discovered before; but it was always hushed up." As for the floods in Paris, they may be presumed to be the work of that admirable poet, M. Rostand, whose play of "Chantecler" we have all been waiting for so long. If M. Rostand went to the moon, like his own hero, it is possible that he might do something to the tides; but even from that point of vantage I cannot see how he can have had anything to do with the comet. The comet, at any rate, has dropped in entirely by accident; the comet is not an election dodge, and has nothing to do with the necessity of saving England by voting for Snooks. Let us talk about the comet.

Keep your seats; do not give way to panic. Have no fear that I am going to moralise about the smallness of man's petty struggles in the presence of the colossal starry scheme. I have no intention of drawing a moral about those

Who shriek and sweat in pigmy wars,
Before the stony face of Time,
And looked at, by the silent stars.

I refrain, from the simple reason that to do this is not to moralise, but to immoralise—or, to use the more lucid word, to demoralise. The moral of the paltriness of mankind is an immoral moral. Tennyson was quite wrong in this, and "the petty fools of rhyme" were quite right. People do not look very wise, perhaps, when they shriek and sweat; but they would look a deal sillier if they all held their tongues and did nothing merely because the stars were silent. If the morning stars never sang together, we can only congratulate ourselves on having inaugurated choir-practice; and if the sons of God did not shout for joy, the sons of men may just as well do so. And as for the stony face of Time, one guileless journalist, at least, will undertake to shriek and sweat in its presence with considerable nonchalance. Time is a category to be controlled and kept in its place; and the true philosophy is not so much to take Time by the forelock as to take him by the nose. The true philosophy, in short, is to kill time and so create eternity—if only for ten minutes.

No; that argument about man looking mean and trivial in the face of the physical universe has never terrified me at all, because it is a merely sentimental argument, and not a rational one in any sense or degree. I might be physically terrified of a man fifty feet high if I saw him walking about my garden, but

even in my terror I should have no reason for supposing that he was vitally more important than I am, or higher in the scale of being, or nearer to God, or nearer to whatever is the truth. The sentiment of the overpowering cosmos is a babyish and hysterical sentiment, though a very human and natural one. But if we are seriously debating whether man is the moral centre of this world, then he is no more morally dwarfed by the fact that his is not the largest star than by the fact that

of language be called moral superiorities. Comparatively early in his historical career man realised, and faced with some stoicism, the melancholy fact that he was without a tail. He has all the isolation of the tail-less fox in the fable; but he does not share that quadruped's irritating and pedantic desire for uniformity. He is willing to leave to the other things in nature their strange adornments and fantastic superiorities. He has been known to dock the tails of dogs, but seldom those of peacocks; and docking the tail of a comet has always appeared to him a barren and even doubtful adventure. He allows all the creatures of heaven and earth to wave at him like taunting fans or plumes their furred or feathered or flaming appendages. But he retains an inward conviction that there is in his very defect a certain indefinable dignity; and that (as a flippant man would say) it was when his tail ended that his story began.

It is not that moral, then, that should be drawn from our transition from the topic of politics to the topic of astronomy. No; it is a vulgar thing to be intimidated into voting for Snooks merely because Snooks is rich. It is, if possible, a more vulgar thing to be intimidated into reverencing a comet merely because the comet is large. So far as that goes, the heavens are no more noble than a *Daily Mail* poster; the message of the Harmsworths is printed in very large letters; the message of the stars is written in very large bonfires. But there is a message of the stars that is really worthy and imaginative; and it is this, doubtless, that the great men of science have meant when they used a language of cosmic contrast and irony which their duller and more cowardly followers have twisted into a contempt for man.

The true splendour of such things as the comet is felt at once by a child; yet it is not easy to define for any mature person. It is a pleasure somewhat analogous to that of military glory—that is, it is full of energy, yet, in one sense, confessedly empty; it is tall, and thrilling like a trumpet, and yet, in a sense, confessedly secondary. So much of the force of Nature that we see is fruitful; and there are some who can only respect and enjoy it when it is fruitful. There are some who love only orchards and vines and corn; there are some who hate the moon as a thing half-witted, and loathe the sea as a lifeless load of coldness and division. Nature for them is the good wind that turns the windmill, the good river that turns the water-mill. But some—the majority, I think, at least in the North—love to hear the barren winds blow at night and see the wasted water shoot into the objectless abyss. It is not the solemnity, but rather the high levity, of the universe. It is (in the grave use of idle words) tremendous sport. You do not think a comet a comic thing, perhaps? You still think it better than Man because it stretches very far? Well, there is no room for more argument. A French Marshal took a book down for Napoleon, saying, "Je suis plus grand." "Vous êtes plus long," said the Emperor.



LEADER OF THE ELEVEN IRISH "REBELS" WHO WILL OPPOSE THE BUDGET
MR. WILLIAM O'BRIEN.

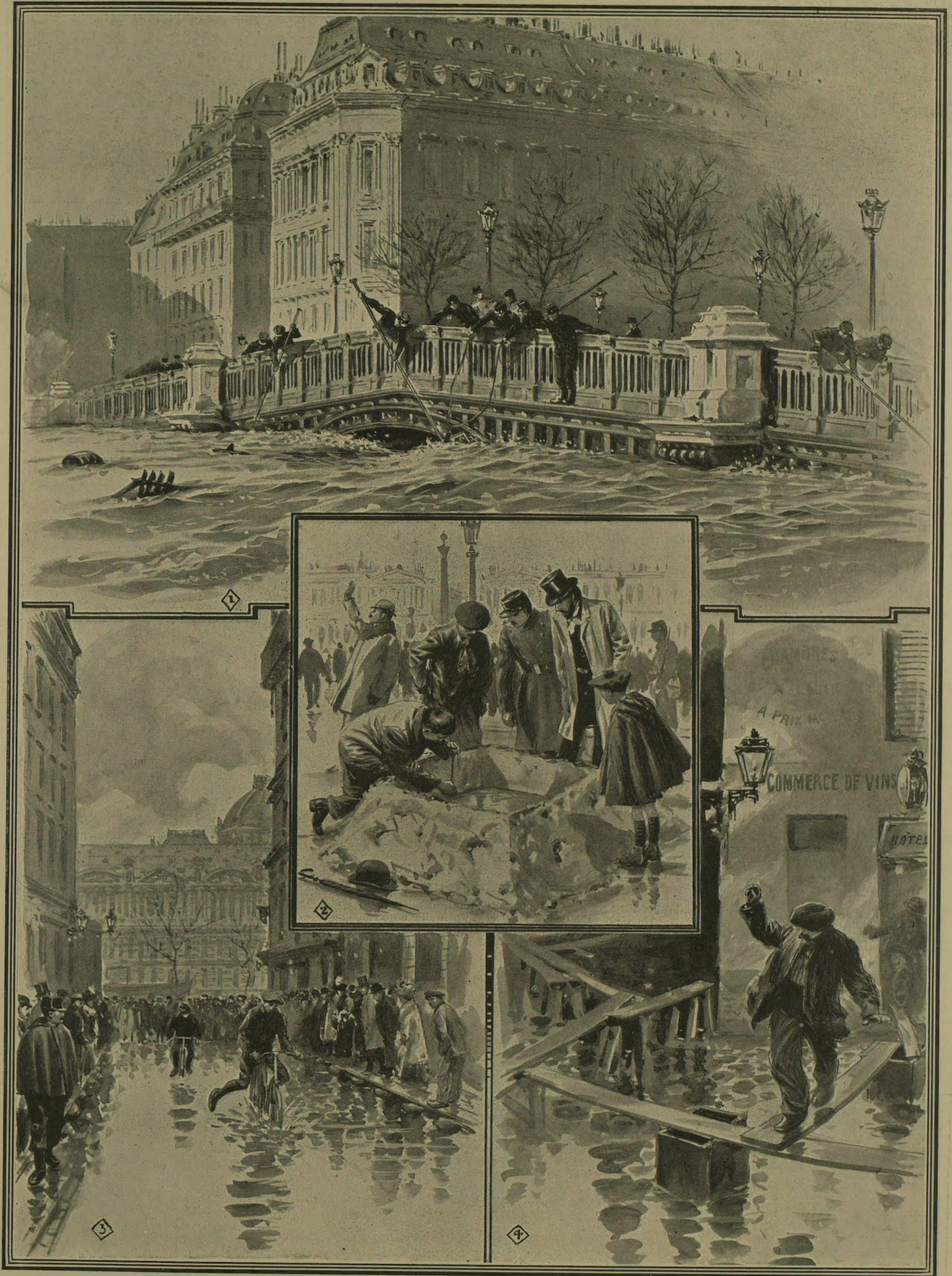
Mr. William O'Brien, who will lead the eleven Independent Nationalists who are pledged to oppose the Budget, has had a very stormy political career. A journalist by profession, he has been prosecuted no fewer than nine times for political offences, and has spent more than two years in prison. In 1898 he founded a new agrarian movement, the "United Irish League," and started the "Irish People" newspaper as its advocate. He severed his connection with the official Irish Nationalist Party in the House of Commons in 1895, and retired from Parliament until 1900. He has now a compact little band of eleven followers in the House, and it is quite likely that he may gain one or two other adherents before the close of the Session.

he is not the largest mammal. Unless it can be maintained *a priori* that Providence must put the largest soul in the largest body, and must make the physical and moral centre the same, "the vertigo of the infinite" has no more spiritual value than the vertigo of a ladder or the vertigo of a balloon.

Man is no more overshadowed and outdone by the tail of a comet than by the tail of a peacock or the tail of a monkey. All three tails may be called superiorities; but can hardly without a stretch

THE PARIS FLOOD AS SEEN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG FROM SKETCHES BY CECIL KING, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN PARIS.



1. A NOVEL FORM OF ANGLING; SOLDIERS STATIONED ON THE PONT SOLFERINO TO CATCH FLOATING OBJECTS.
3. WHERE A SIDE-SLIP WOULD MEAN A COLD BATH; CYCLING THROUGH A FLOODED STREET.

2. ANXIETY FOR THE PLACE DE LA CONCORDE; WATCHING THE RISING OF THE WATER IN A WELL SUNK IN THE SQUARE TO SERVE AS A FLOOD-METER.
4. AN OCCASION WHERE TEMPERANCE IS ADVISABLE; LEAVING A BUVETTE ON SATURDAY NIGHT BY A NARROW PLANK.

Several of the bridges over the Seine, including the Pont Solferino, were closed to traffic during the flood, for fear they should be carried away. On the Pont Solferino soldiers were stationed whose duty it was to catch objects as they floated by, and by checking the force of the impact, to prevent anything very large from damaging the bridge. They went to work with poles and lassos. Special efforts were made to keep the flood out of the Place de la Concorde by constructing barricades. In the Place itself a square well-head was built up of loose stones, sand, and cement to a height of three feet from the ground. Inside this the water rose to within a foot of the top, showing that the Place de la Concorde was two feet below the level reached by the floods elsewhere. Crowds anxiously watched the rising of the water in this impromptu flood-meter.

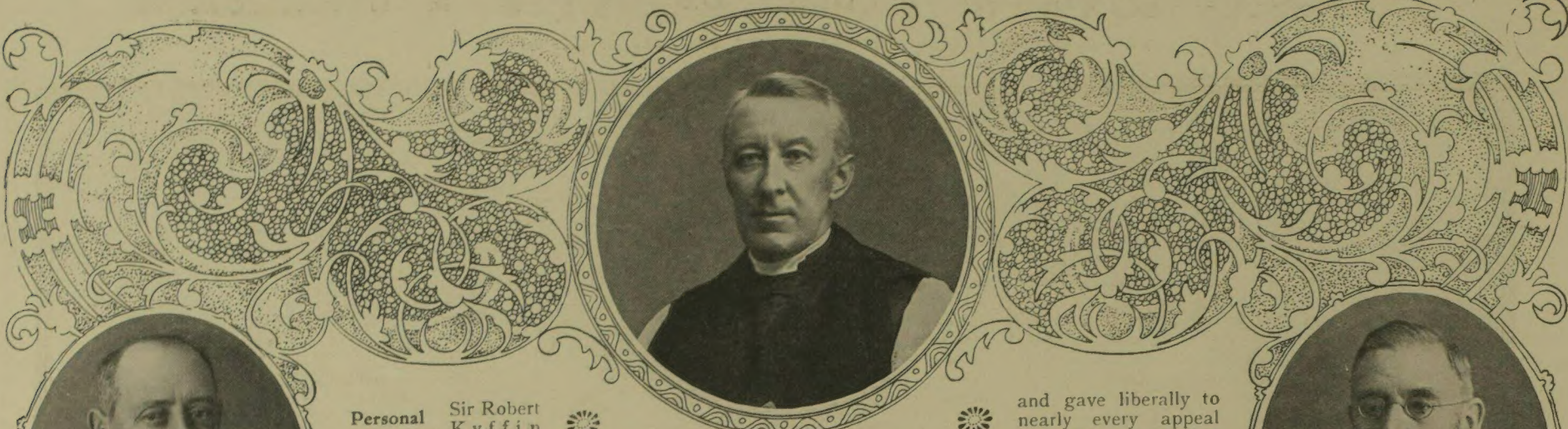


Photo. Elliott and Fry.
SIR ROBERT KYFFIN THOMAS,
Who has just been Knighted.

in 1836. The first number was printed in London with the hopes of encouraging the foundation of a Utopia in the Southern Seas, and the second number, which did not appear until a year afterwards, was published in the newly created city of Adelaide. The Thomas family still owns the paper, with Sir Robert Kyffin Thomas as the head of the firm, and the *Register*, under his guidance, has become one of the keenest advocates of the strengthening of Imperial ties. He has held a number of important public offices, having been President of the Royal Geographical Society of the colony, President of the Adelaide Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the committee for raising troops for the South African War.

Sir Robert Carr Selfe, the other new Knight, has spent the greater part of his life in the Department of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. He acted as assistant secretary for some years, and succeeded Sir A. de Bock Porter as secretary in 1908, retiring recently on account of ill-health.

Professor R. C. Punnett, a Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge, has just been elected Professor of Biology. He is one of the youngest Professors, having only taken his degree in 1898, when he obtained a First Class in Part II. of the Natural Sciences Tripos. He was awarded a Walsingham medal in 1900, and has also received the Thurston medal. He became Superintendent of the Museum of Zoology at the beginning of last year. Mr. Punnett is the author of many papers on heredity.

The Right Rev. John Dowden, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Edinburgh, in the Scottish Episcopal Church, whose death has just taken place, was in his seventieth year. He was born and educated in Cork, passing afterwards to Trinity College, Dublin, where he was Senior Moderator in Ethics and Logic, and gained the second prize for Ecclesiastical History in 1861. His connection with Trinity College

Personal Notes.

Sir Robert Kyffin Thomas, one of the two new Knights announced on Monday, was the chairman of the Executive Committee of the oversea delegates to the Imperial Press Conference. He lives in Adelaide, where he is the head of the *Adelaide Register*, a paper founded by his grandfather, who was a law-stationer at the corner of Chancery Lane and Fleet Street,

Photo. Horsburgh.
THE LATE RIGHT REV. JOHN DOWDEN,
Bishop of Edinburgh.

PORTRAITS & WORLD'S NEWS.

Church of Scotland began in 1874 with his election as Pantonian Professor of Theology in the Edinburgh Theological College, to which was added in 1880 a canonry of St. Mary's Cathedral. He was consecrated Bishop of Edinburgh on St. Matthew's Day, 1886, all the Scottish Bishops taking part. In 1904 the University of Edinburgh conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D.

and gave liberally to nearly every appeal for building funds that was made to him. He also gave liberally to funds for the erection of Anglican churches in districts inhabited by the working-classes. He was a generous friend of the Salvation Army, and in many seaports he established Soldiers' and Sailors' Rests, one of the best known being the John Cory Hall in Poplar, built for the British and Foreign Sailors' Society.

Mr. Cory's great ambition was to found a garden-city called Coryville, and this is now being created. One of the features of the offices of Cory Brothers is the Tract Room, in which a huge supply of Gospel literature is kept ready for distribution.

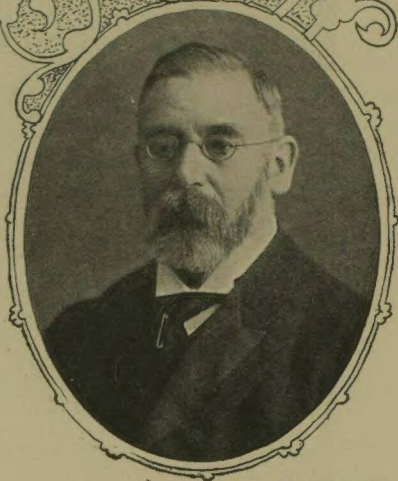


Photo. Russell.
SIR ROBERT CARR SELFE,
Who has just been Knighted.

Mr. T. C. H. Hedderwick, who has been appointed a Metropolitan Police Magistrate in the place of Mr. R. O. B. Lane, K.C., who recently retired, is in his sixtieth year. After having unsuccessfully contested South Lanarkshire and Wick Burghs as a Liberal, he was eventually elected to Parliament for the latter constituency in 1896, but he was defeated in 1900. At the present General Election he stood for the Newbury Division of Berkshire, but was defeated by Mr. Mount. He was, in 1898, appointed a member of the Select Committee on Election Law, on which he had previously written what may be described as the standard manual, and in the following year he served on the Select Committee on Old-Age Pensions. Mr. Hedderwick was educated at Glasgow and Leipzig Universities, and was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1870.

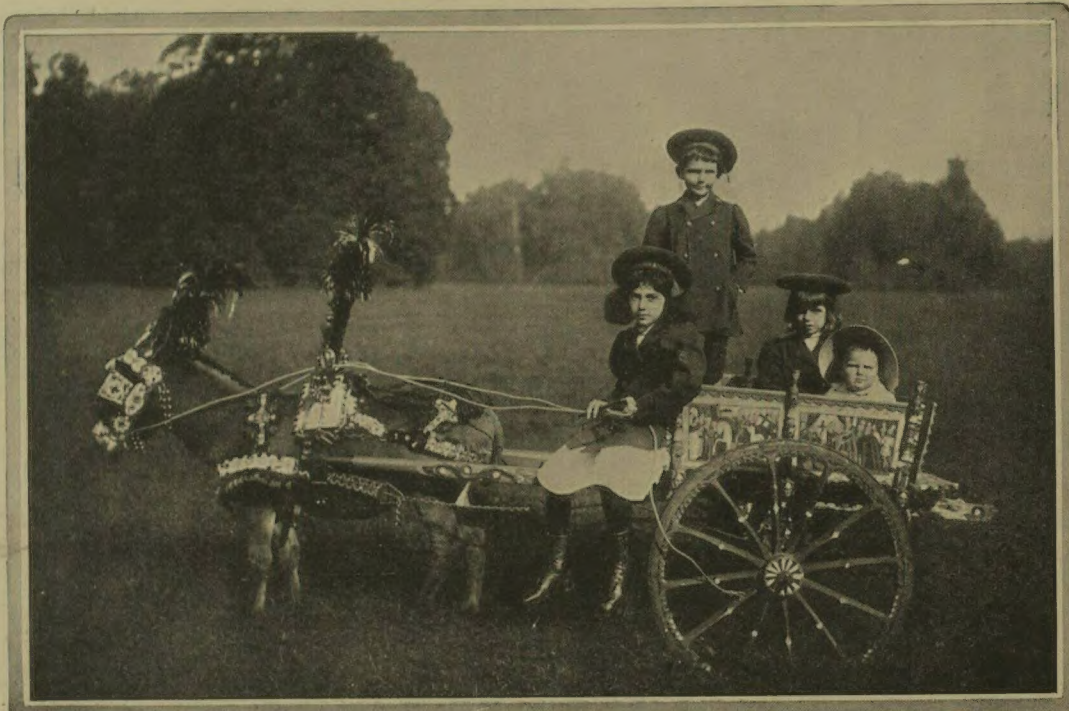


Photo. Gavazzi.
THE ROYAL CHILDREN OF ITALY: PRINCE UMBERTO AND THE PRINCESSES YOLANDA, MAFALDA, AND GIOVANNA IN THEIR LITTLE SICILIAN CART.

Mr. John Cory, whose death occurred at the end of last week, was well known throughout the whole of Wales as a great coalowner and shipowner and a very practical philanthropist.

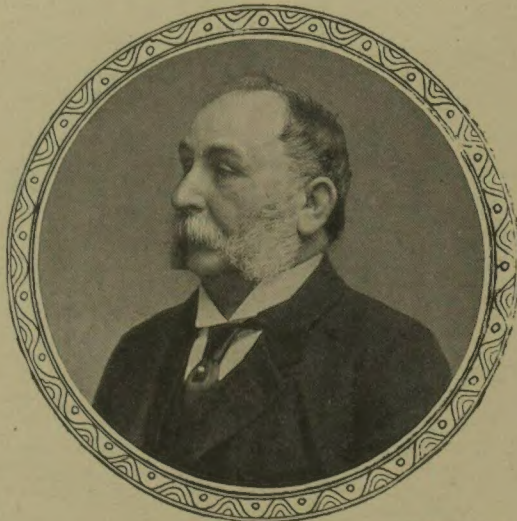


Photo. Russell.
THE LATE MR. JOHN CORY,
A noted Philanthropist.

throphist. His firm, Cory Brothers and Co., is known all the world over. They were the first to establish coal-depôts abroad, and stations at which mail and trading steamers are able to renew their supplies are established on the shipping-routes to India, China, South Africa, and South America. In 1883 Mr. Cory became associated with the promotion of the Barry Dock and Railway, in which he held a very large interest. But it was as a philanthropist that Mr. Cory himself was best known. He was a Nonconformist,

snapshot of the children of the King and Queen of Italy, seated in a pretty Sicilian donkey-cart in one of the meadows adjoining the Royal Palace. The quaint Italian decorations on the harness, and the religious pictures which form panels in the side of the cart, offer a striking contrast to the staid and ordinary governess-cart of our own country. Of the children, the best known to British readers is the eldest, Princess Yolanda, who is nearly nine years of age. The boy is the Prince Umberto, Prince of Piedmont, and Heir Apparent, who is just five; whilst the elder of the two other little girls is the Princess Mafalda, who is two years older than her brother; and Princess Giovanna the baby of the family, who is only just over two years old.

The Great Flood in Paris.

There is no doubt that the flood in Paris has established a record, if not in the actual height reached by the water, at any rate in the extent of the districts affected and the amount of damage caused, which has been estimated at about forty million pounds. Paris has, of course, frequently suffered from similar visitations in the course of her history, but in comparing the present flood with its predecessors, it is necessary to take

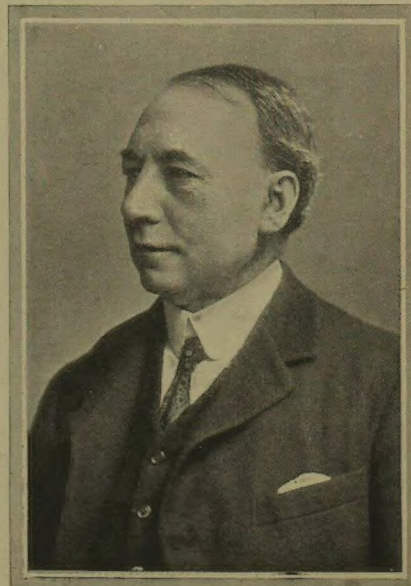


Photo. Russell.
MR. T. C. H. HEDDERWICK, K.C.,
The new London Police Magistrate.

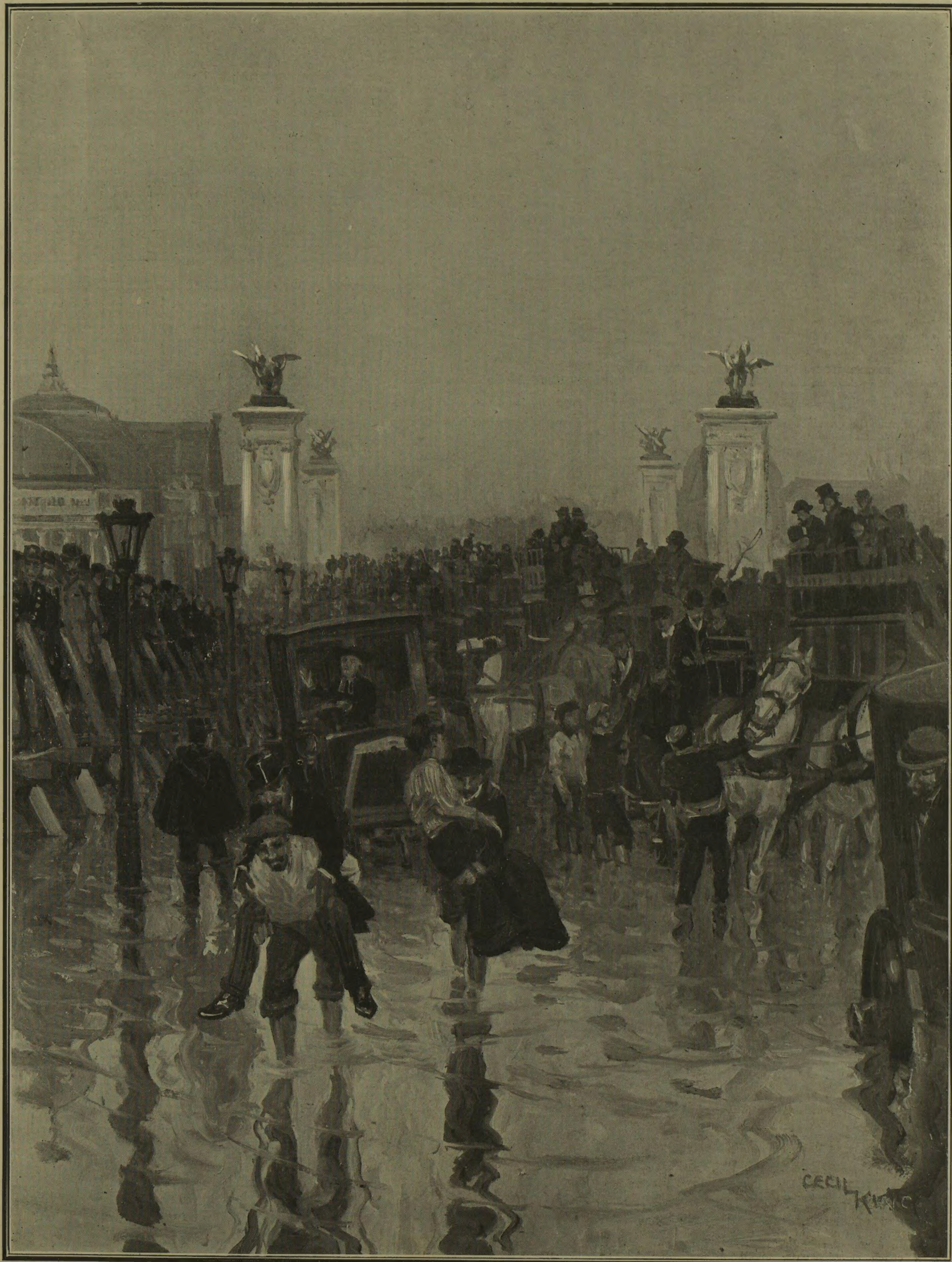
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Photo. Elliott and Fry.
PROFESSOR R. C. PUNNETT,
Who has been elected Professor of Biology at Cambridge.

PARISIAN BONHOMIE UNDER DIFFICULTIES: A BREAKDOWN.

DRAWN BY CECIL KING, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN PARIS.



THE LIGHTER SIDE OF THE PARIS FLOOD: AN AMUSING SCENE IN THE ESPLANADE DES INVALIDES.

"Most of the bridges being out of action," our Artist writes, "the traffic on those bridges which were still in use was very congested. All the vehicles crossing in the west centre of the city had to use the Pont Alexandre III. The southern approach to this is the Esplanade des Invalides: this was flooded, but not to any great depth, and carriages could easily splash their way through. On Saturday afternoon this approach was packed with vehicles, and the footpath bridge at the side (constructed by the Engineers) with foot-passengers. Every kind of vehicle on this route was packed with people—either anxious to get across the river, or else wishful to see (and perhaps snapshot) the fun; and it was curious to see empty lorries going along with a knot of people of different dresses and classes huddled together in the middle with nothing to hold on to, but apparently keenly enjoying the situation. One of these broke down in the water during the afternoon, and the passengers were taken ashore on men's backs. Good-humour was the rule everywhere. In the drawing the buildings above the bridge are the Grand Palais (Salon) and Petit Palais. The river-road which passes in front of them is the Cours la Reine, entirely flooded."



FORMER FLOODS IN PARIS: A PLAN SHOWING THE INUNDATION OF 1740.

The dark wavy shading shows the area over which streets, squares, and houses were flooded. The even shading on parts detached from the river-bed shows the area in which sewers were flooded, and the dotted lines that in which the flood penetrated to cellars and basements. This flood reached its height on December 25, 1740.

into consideration the growth of the city and its population in modern times. Then, too, in former days, there were no subterranean passages and tunnels such as now honey-comb the sub-soil of Paris, and which have not only formed a receptacle for a vast amount of water, probably reducing the height of the flood, but have also enormously increased the danger and damage from the collapse of buildings and roadways. Disastrous floods on the Seine occurred in the sixth century, and again in the thirteenth century. It was in the fourteenth century that the first line of quays was constructed at Paris. In the following century a flood covered the Ile Saint Louis, and in 1615 the water rose at the Pont Royal to over thirty-two feet, or about a foot higher than the present inundation has attained. In 1802, again, a height of nearly thirty feet was recorded, and many times during the last century the Seine rose to an abnormal height, the most serious occasion being in 1876. The present flood had its origin in the heavy rain-storms in the provinces, through which flow the upper waters of the Seine and the tributaries which fall into it before it reaches Paris, including the Marne, the Yonne, and the Aube. These rivers drain a large portion of the north of France, and their rising alone consequently affected a very wide extent of territory. Other parts of the country have also been flooded by the rising of southern rivers, such as the Saone and the Rhone, and it was at one time scarcely an exaggeration to say that half France was under water. The Paris floods reached their highest point last Saturday morning, and after that began to subside. Possibly the most serious results are still to come. Not only is there the immense loss of property to be considered, but also the risk of epidemics, the dangers of falling buildings, and the privations which will for a long time fall to the lot of the people who have been rendered homeless and thrown out of employment. The number of those who have suffered through the flood in different ways has been put at not less than two hundred thousand. Funds have been started in various countries for the relief of the sufferers.

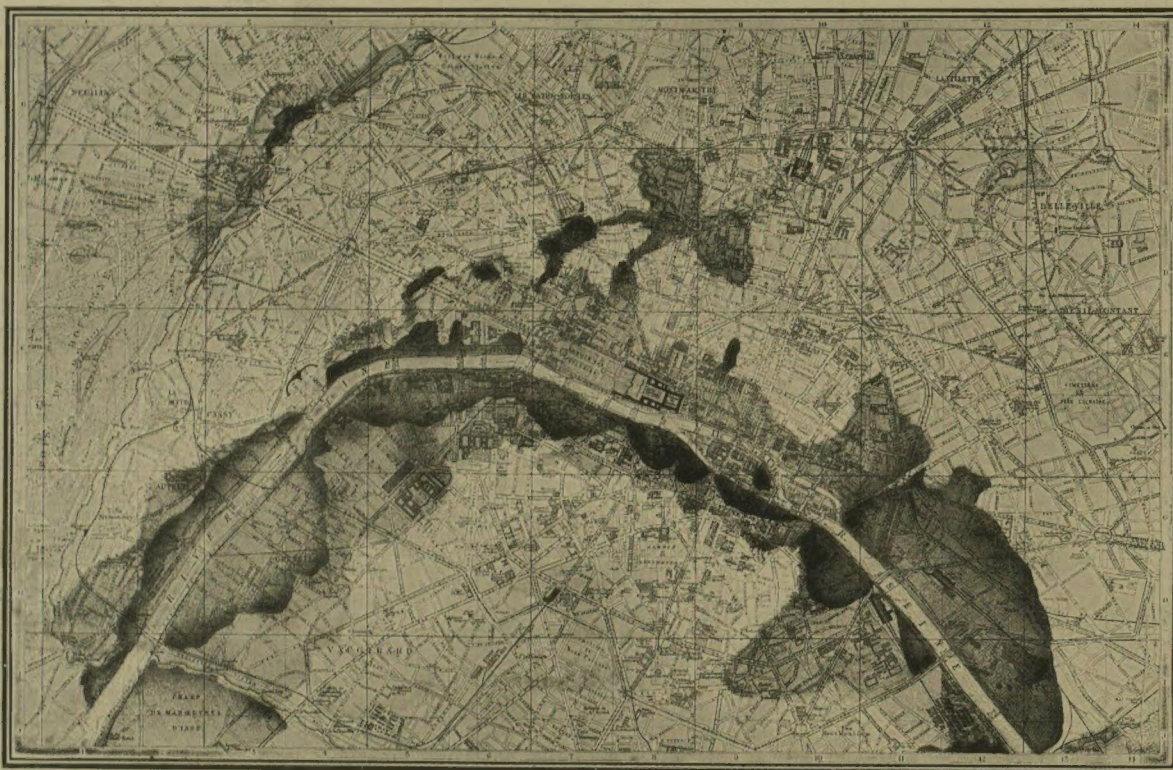
The Brighton Express Disaster.

Colonel Von Donop, one of the Board of Trade Inspectors, held an inquiry on Tuesday into the cause of the disaster to the Brighton express on Saturday afternoon at St. Paul's. The signalman stationed in the St. Paul's box facing the points where the accident occurred told a sensational story, which will probably lead to the disclosure of the cause of the accident, which is fully illustrated in this issue. He said that as soon as the train came in view he noticed sparks flying from underneath a coach in about the middle of the train, and that, so far as he could judge, it was the identical coach which ran off the line, pulling the rear portion with it. He had never seen similar sparks coming from a train before, so he at once went to stop the train. He was just about to go to the instrument to sound the "stop and examine train" signal when he saw the accident occur. Explaining the nature of the sparks more closely, he said that they looked like electric sparks. He saw them as the train came in sight, and there was a great multitude of them, but no smoke. As the train got nearer he could hear

the sparks, which made a loud hissing noise. The facing points—which figured prominently in the first accounts of the accident, owing to its having been immediately after passing them that the train was derailed—were said by this witness to have been absolutely uninjured by the accident. Owing to an interlocking arrangement, it would have been impossible for him to have shifted the facing points at all whilst the train was approaching. The locomotive and carriage engineer of the railway company said that when he examined the wreck he found that the right-hand wheels of the coach had been very much knocked about, and the left-hand side of the front wheel had shifted an inch on its seat. It must have been an enormous blow to shift it. If that wheel had been shifted before the accident it would account for the sparks the signalman saw, because it would be grinding against the frame, which was ground away. He thought it was highly probable that the shifting had partly occurred before the derailment. If he had not heard the signalman's evidence he would have found it difficult to believe that it had happened. In answer to a question from the Inspector whether he had ever known a previous case of a carriage-wheel shifting on its axle, the witness said he had never known such a case with a modern carriage-wheel such as this one. He said that in his opinion the wheel must have shifted during the journey from Brighton, but he could attribute no cause to its having shifted. The heating of a box, or an abnormally heavy blow on the side of the wheel are the only causes to which he could attribute the shifting of the wheel on the axle, and there is no evidence of either.

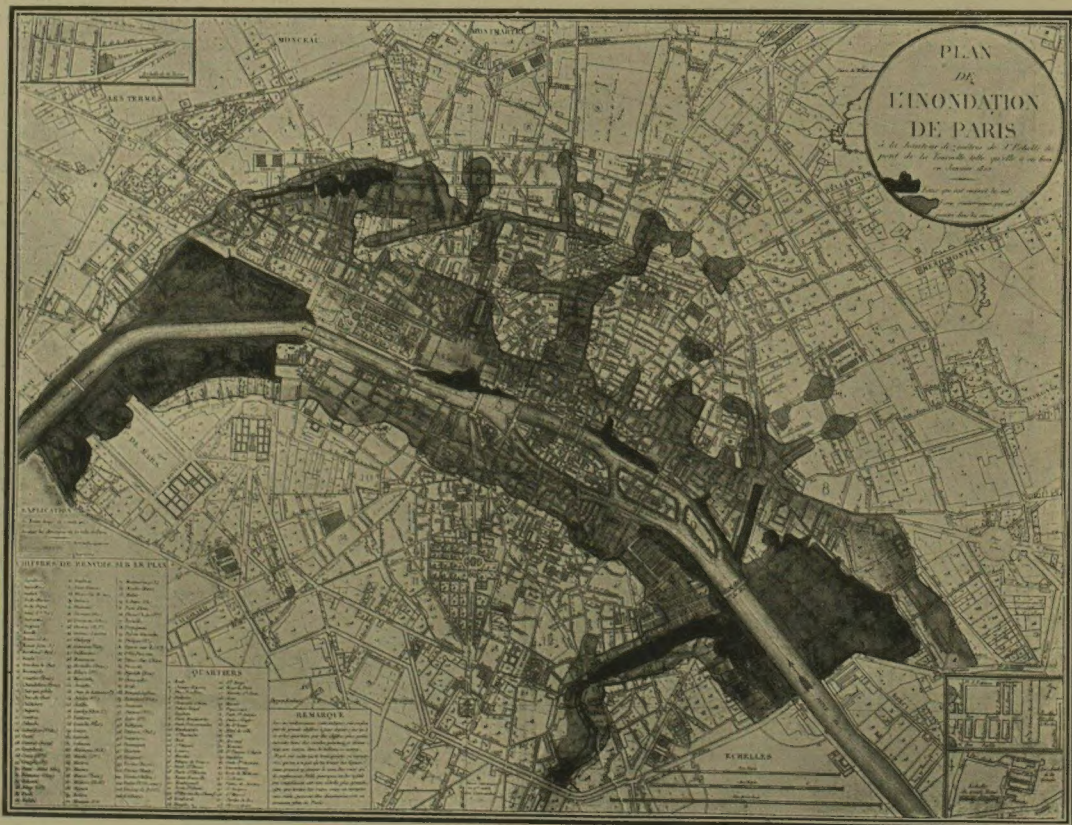
Prospects of the Coming Parliament.

The forthcoming Session of Parliament promises to be one of the most exciting of recent times. In another part of this issue we give some illustrations of interesting phases in the conflict, notably an unconventional portrait of Mr. Redmond, the Leader of the Irish party who may quite possibly hold the controlling power of the Commons, and a page of portraits of twenty of the youngest members in the new House, including the "baby" of the new Parliament, the Hon. C. T. Mills, who is only twenty-two years old. How Mr. Asquith will order his business at the opening of the Session is not yet, of course, officially known, but it is believed that when the Address has been voted in the House of Commons, and before the reintroduction of the Budget, the House will be asked to pass a motion reaffirming its privileges in regard to Money Bills, and declaring, further, the necessity of change in the relations between the two Houses. Two days will probably be given to this motion, as in the case of the Free Trade resolution passed in March 1906, soon after the General Election of that year. This early raising of the issue of the Lords' veto will answer the objections of those Liberals who urge that this question should be dealt with before even the Budget is introduced, and will also, it is anticipated, have some effect in consolidating the forces on which the Government must depend for its general support. Meanwhile, Mr. Asquith has gone to the South of France in search of ten days' "undisturbed holiday," and, by a curious coincidence, Mr. Lloyd-George and Mr. John Burns have also been to France on holiday bent.



THE PRESENT FLOODS IN PARIS: A MAP OF THE CITY SHADED TO SHOW THE EXTENT OF THE INUNDATION.

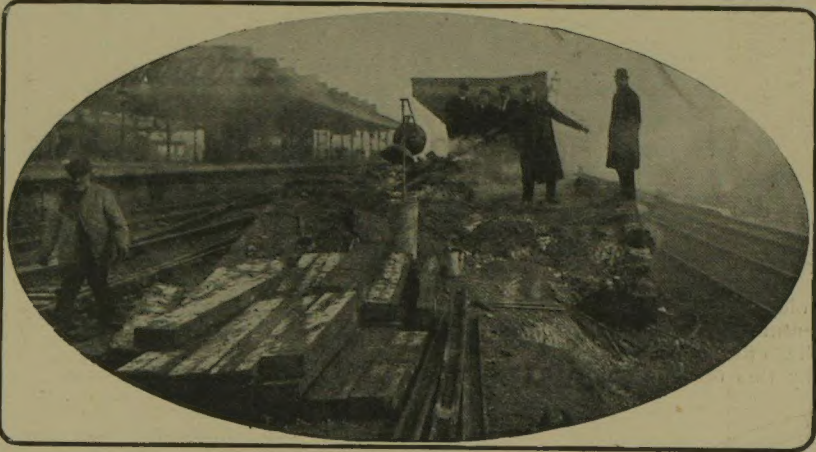
The dark shading on the above map shows the flooded area, the lighter shading the area in which the water penetrated to cellars, and where buildings are in danger of collapse. The map includes only a portion of Ivry (in the right hand corner), the whole of which district, except Petit Ivry, was under water. For permission to reproduce this map, we are indebted to Messrs. John Bartholomew and Co., Edinburgh.



FORMER FLOODS IN PARIS: A PLAN SHOWING THE INUNDATION OF 1802.

The darker shading indicates the area over which the ground was under water, the lighter shading that in which it penetrated to subterranean cavities. The flood reached its greatest height—about twenty-three feet at the Pont de la Tournelle—in January 1802.

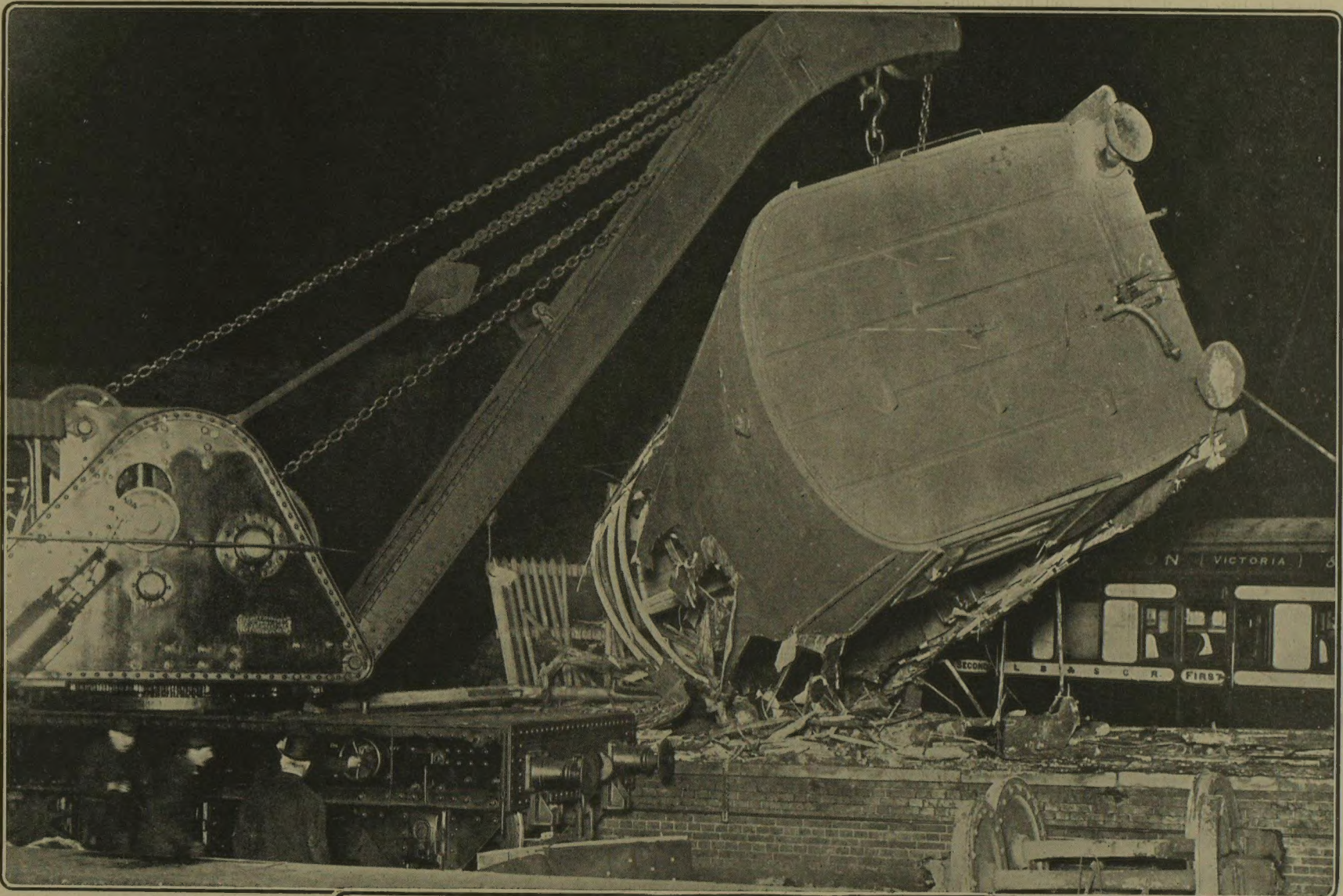
THE BEST PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE BRIGHTON EXPRESS DISASTER: THE FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT STOAT'S NEST: THE SCENE OF THE WRECK.



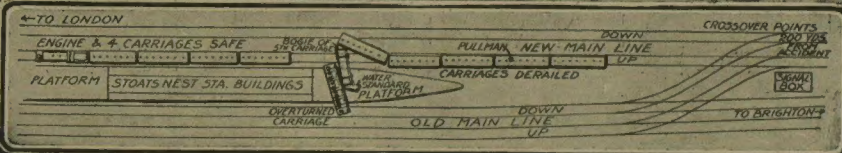
THE PLACE WHERE THE UNFORTUNATE MR. ROSE WAS KILLED: THE END OF THE PLATFORM ON WHICH THE WRECKED CARRIAGE WAS PILED.



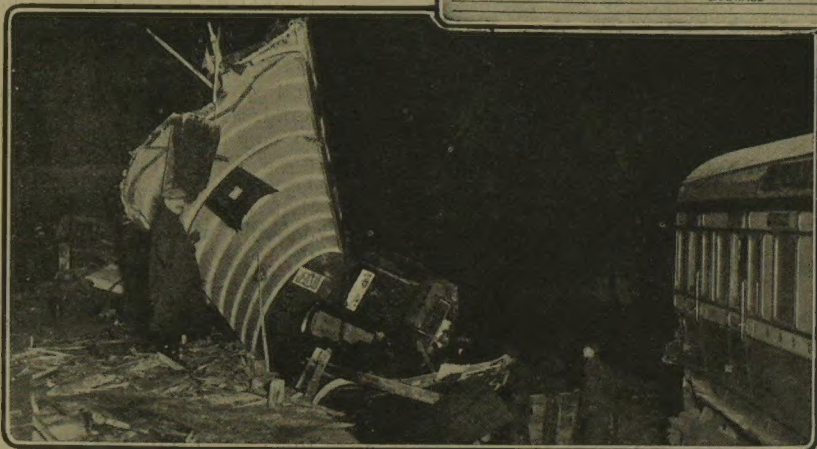
THE MUCH-DISCUSSED POINTS OVER WHICH 'ONLY THE ENGINE AND FIRST FOUR CARRIAGES' PASSED SAFELY.



THE WRECKAGE OF THE THIRD-CLASS CARRIAGE IN WHICH THE CASUALTIES OCCURRED.



SMASHED ACROSS THE PLATFORM: THE CARRIAGE IN WHICH MOST OF THE KILLED WERE TRAVELLING.



ALL THAT REMAINS OF THE FATAL COACH: THE DÉBRIS LIFTED BY THE CRANE.

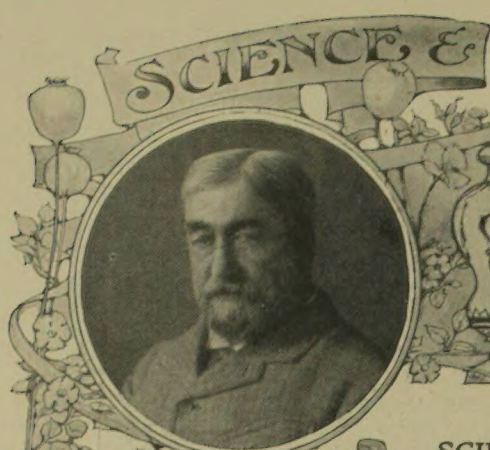
PLAN OF THE SCENE OF THE DISASTER.



THE PULLMAN-CAR, THE PASSENGERS IN WHICH ESCAPED WITH A SEVERE SHAKING.

On Saturday afternoon the Brighton Express to London met with a terrible disaster when crossing some points from the new main line to the old one just outside Stoa's Nest Station, near Croydon. The train was travelling at its usual speed at this point of about forty miles an hour. All went well until it reached the junction, when a third-class coach in the middle of the train left the rails; snapped the couplings which joined it to the leading coaches, crashed into the platform of the station, and toppled over on its side, breaking down a water-tank and a signal-post as it fell. One man who was standing on that part of the platform was killed instantaneously. The carriage itself was torn to pieces, and six of the passengers were killed. The carriages behind it also suffered severely, but managed to keep in an upright position. Fourteen passengers who were seriously injured were detained in hospital, whilst others were sent home after being treated for cuts, sprains, and shock. Luckily, there was no telescoping of the coaches, and it has been generally remarked that there was very little screaming and no panic amongst the passengers. The accident has been particularly brought home to people because of the fact that the journey to Brighton is so familiar to most of us.

The Plan given on this Page was Reproduced by Courtesy of the "Daily Mail." Photographs Nos. 1, 4, and 5 by Illustrations Bureau; No. 3, by Topical.



SIR NORMAN LOCKYER,
whose volume on Tennyson as a
student and poet of nature is ap-
pearing through Messrs. Macmillan.

Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

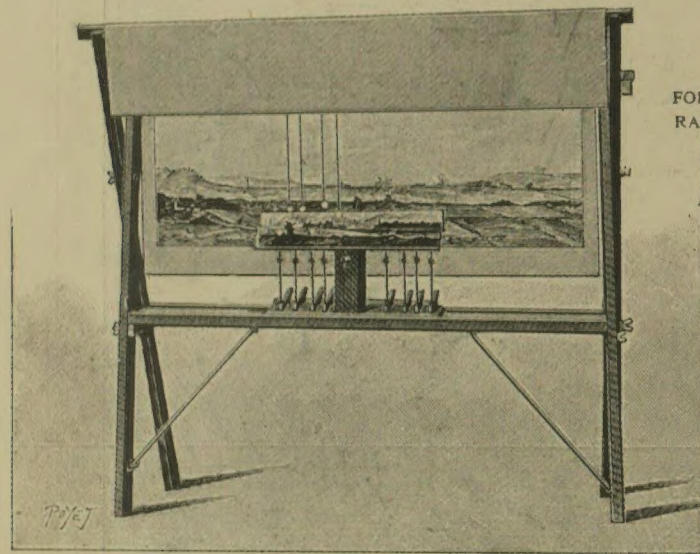
SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF
ELECTIONS.

GREAT national
movements

which excite for a time the mental energies of the people present an interesting study to those who look below the surface of things and endeavour to trace the genesis and growth of the feelings which animate different grades of society during the crisis. The recent election time offered a very attractive study to the psychologist. You have thousands of people swayed by the spirit of the occasion, and you note all the elements present which, under other circumstances, or even by a slight alteration of existing ones, might make for civil war. Passion runs riot, emotions overleap the barriers that ordinarily confine them, and the spirit of revolution in a sense stalks forth defiantly, tacitly seeking to put away the old order of affairs and to inaugurate a new era. It is so in every great crisis through which a nation now and then passes. The more primitive instincts become unfettered, and a modern election scrimmage represents the old way of settling disputes, when an appeal to the sword-hilt was speedily made. Between assault and battery to day of opponents with eggs of indefinite but mature age, and the combat of olden days there is no great or unbridgeable gulf fixed.

It was the same on the occasion of the Boer War. I pointed out in this page at that time how the war-

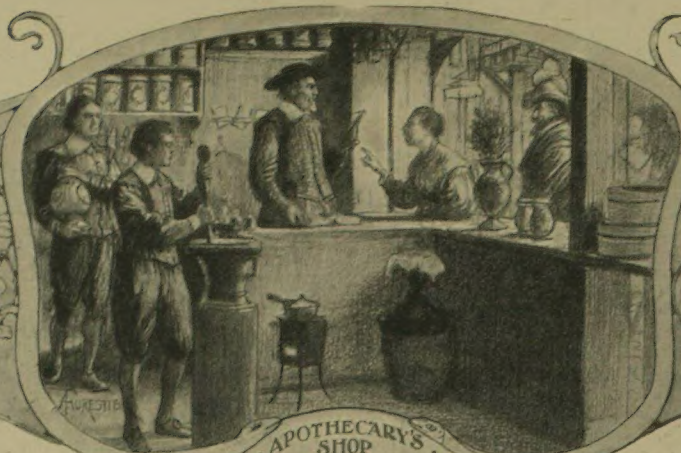


A FRENCH DEVICE FOR PRACTISING ARTILLERY-FIRE INDOORS:
THE FRONT VIEW.

This ingenious apparatus is the invention of a French Artillery officer, Lieutenant Le Masne. The country in which the firing is supposed to take place is represented by a landscape on canvas, about 16 feet from the operator, representing, in reality, a distance of about 5400 yards, or a little over three miles. In front of the canvas are placed strips of cardboard showing intermediate distances.

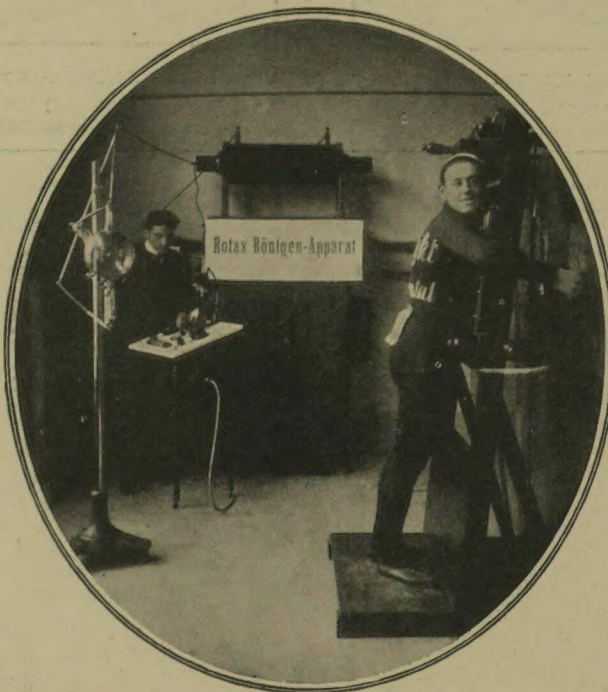
fever resembled an ordinary epidemic, having its incubation, its rise, its full development, and its decline. There is always this likeness to be seen in national movements that absorb the attention of all classes. There is also a something parallel to be witnessed in the history of nations themselves. We see the stages of growth, maturity, and decline mapped out clearly enough in the chronicles of human affairs. It is as if an infective mental microbe ran its course of development, bred, multiplied, set up all the symptoms of an epidemic, and then, after the manner of its kind, languished and finally died away, leaving the subjects of attack sometimes little the worse for the experience, sometimes weakening them, and oftentimes extinguishing them altogether. We are now convalescent from our attack of election-fever, but when next we go the polls, there will be an exact repetition of the malady. As in the case of other troubles, we suffer more severely on certain occasions than on others.

There are certain outstanding features to be noted in the study of the mental aspects of an election



APOTHECARY'S
SHOP
XVIIth CENT.

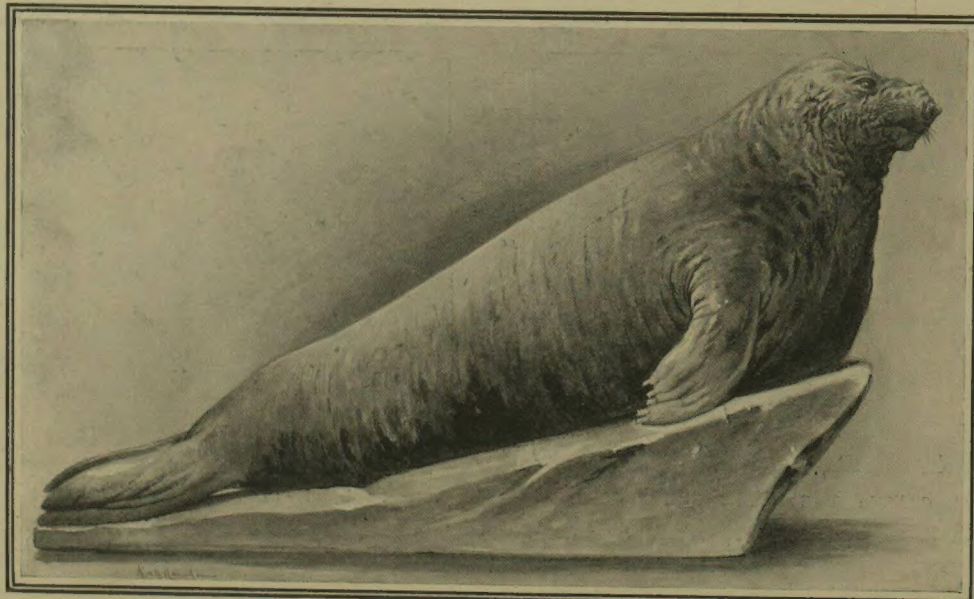
such as offer examples of psychological states familiar enough to the student of mental science. Prominent among them we find the epidemic character of a movement as represented by this or that trend of



FOR TESTING THE HEARTS OF ATHLETES: A RÖNTGEN
RAY APPARATUS USED AT SOME RACES IN BERLIN.

At some athletic sports held at the Zoological Gardens in Berlin, a Röntgen-ray apparatus, as shown in our photograph, was employed to examine the hearts of runners before and after the races. These experiments are of great interest both to athletes and scientists.

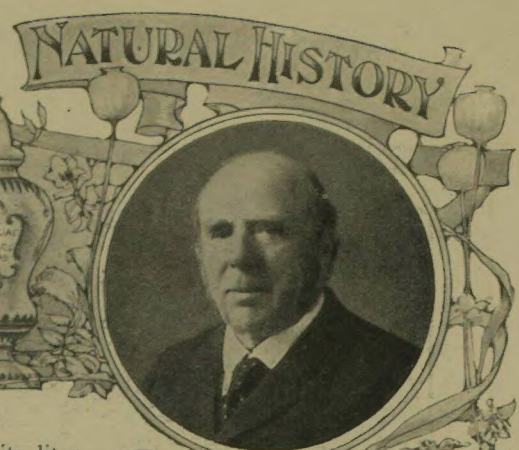
opinion. Men are swayed by an idea in crowds. The bulk of an electorate on either side may follow a leader animated less by individual and intelligent personal conviction than by a collective instinct which impels the units in the mass. An idea catches, and its influence remains more or less persistent during the whole period of excitement. It is perfectly immaterial what the favoured issue may be. Free Trade and Tariff Reform have equally had their adherents united to support them, impelled less by cool, reasoned argument than by the sympathy which runs through a crowd. A study of election-posters assists in establishing this fact. Of



DRAWN BY W. H. ROBINSON

A TYPE OF A VANISHING SPECIES: THE FALKLAND SEA-ELEPHANT.

The Falkland sea-elephant, so called because it is found at the Falkland Islands, is noted for the shortness of its snout. Herein it differs from the typical sea-elephant of Juan Fernandez and the Californian sea-elephant, each of which has a well-developed trunk. The specimen shown in our illustration was mounted by Rowland Ward.

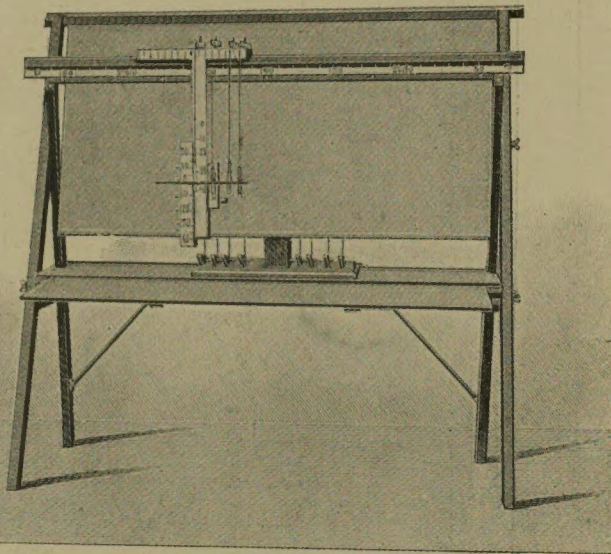


SIR ROBERT BALL,
The famous Cambridge astronomer
who has made observations of the
new comet.

Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

the merits literary and artistic of some on either side of politics the less said the better, but a poster, even as a trenchant and direct exposition of a particular principle, can influence no thinking individual, simply because he will have made up his mind which side he is going to support after a calm and dispassionate review of the issues before him. The poster is an appeal to the crowd only. It attempts to summarise a whole policy in half-a-dozen words, or in a pictorial display which emphasises a particular aspect of the political situation. So our hoardings of late days have spread the epidemic form of agitation. Where an idea has "caught on," it will travel by sympathy through the mass independent of all criticism, journalistic or otherwise, of opposing kind.

It follows, therefore, that in every election time we get results which startle the wisest of the political diviners. There is no saying what may cause opinion to veer round suddenly from north to south, and falsify all the expectations of the wiseacres who are sitting with their fingers on the public pulse. The only rational way of accounting for such results is to refer to the epidemic character of the whole movement, and to the fact, mostly overlooked, that mental epidemics, in times of social, religious, and political stress, are as common as physical zymotics, and act in precisely similar



A FRENCH DEVICE FOR PRACTISING ARTILLERY-FIRE INDOORS:
THE BACK VIEW.

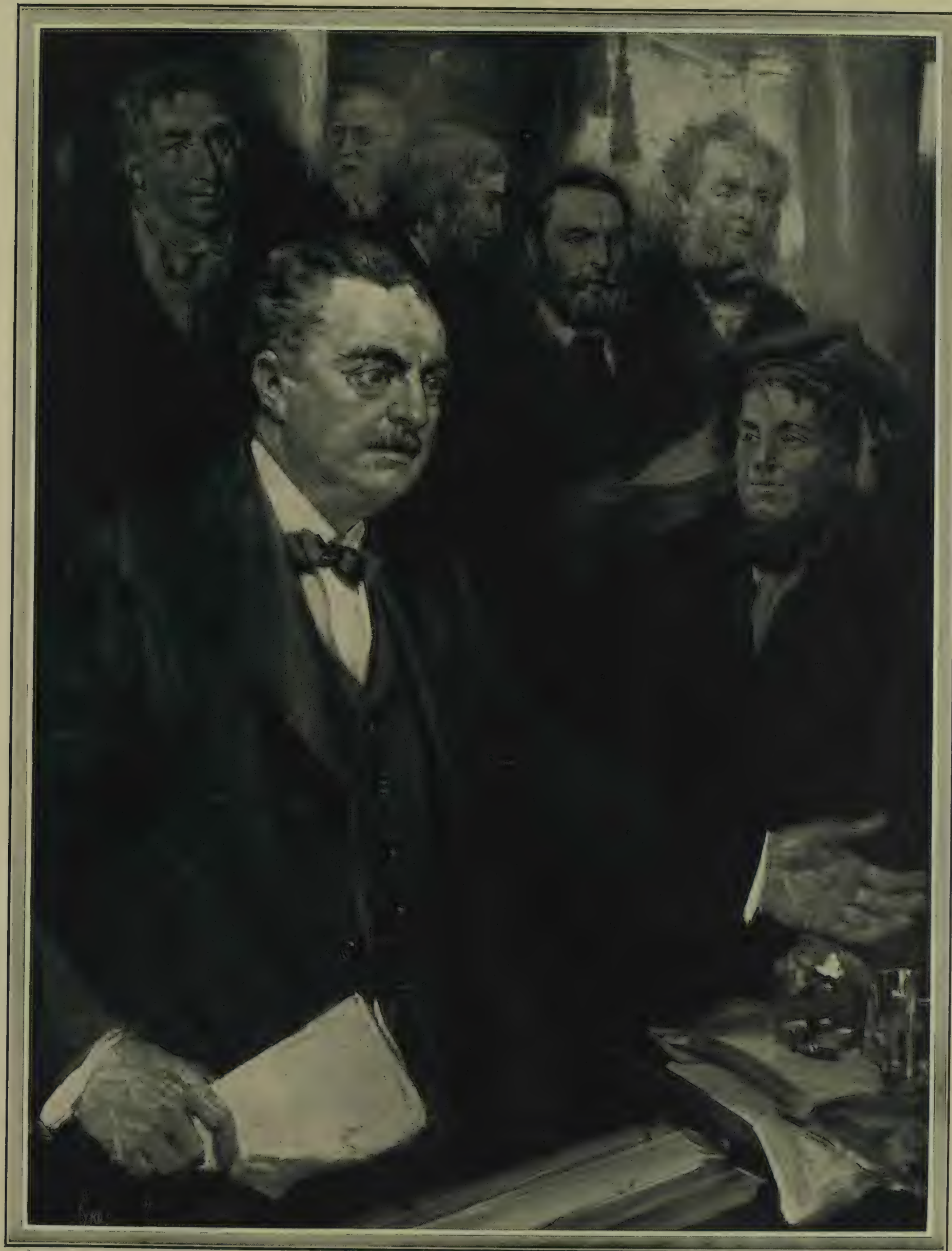
The guns are represented by miniature artillery-wagons. The effect of the fire is indicated by little balls connected with the guns, and hanging on the ends of wires, so arranged as to drop on to the spot in the landscape where the projectile bursts, and to show whether the aim was true or not. The wires are worked by a lever, and an artilleryman, behind the canvas, executes the orders of the commanding officer.

fashion as regards modes of attack. Another feature of an election is that which raises the question whether the bulk of the electorate have time and opportunity, to say nothing of a fair share of trained intelligence, to enable them to judge accurately regarding the great issues laid before them. It struck me forcibly that for once, in these past weeks, a multitude of counsellors did not precisely represent a gift of wisdom to the simple. To read of statistics brought forward by one side and being demolished by the other side—probably on the principle that figures can be made to prove anything—seemed to me to represent the finest possible plan of obscuring the issue itself.

Would it not be better for us all to renounce our present system of electioneering, which practically amounts to that style of argument which ends in "You're another"? A series of quiet addresses by prominent men on each side, less talk by candidates, and a quiet day at the polls would, I think, represent the better way. For the rest, there are the newspapers.—ANDREW WILSON.

UNCONVENTIONAL PORTRAITS.—No. XI.: THE TAIL THAT MAY WAG THE DOG.

DRAWN BY CYRUS CUNEO. R.O.I.



THE LEADER OF THE IRISH NATIONALISTS: MR. JOHN REDMOND.

Our "unconventional portrait" is of Mr. John Redmond, the leader of the Irish Party in the House of Commons. Owing to the numerical closeness of the two bigger political parties in the new Parliament, he may find that he and his little band of Nationalist followers are masters of the situation — the tail, in fact, that wags the dog. In the background, as shadows of the policy of the past, are Mr. Redmond's political "ancestors" — if one may use such a term of a group which includes a living politician, Mr. Justin McCarthy. Reading from left to right, they are — Henry Grattan, who, first as a member of the Irish Parliament, and later as a member of the Imperial Parliament, was one of the first bitter opponents of the Union (Died 1820); Mr. Justin McCarthy, who upon the fall of Parnell became the chairman of the Irish Parliamentary party; Mr. John Mitchell, the leader of the Young Ireland movement, who was sentenced to fourteen years' banishment to Van Diemen's Land, but escaped to America, returning many years afterwards to Ireland, where he was elected Member for Tipperary in 1874, but was declared ineligible; Mr. C. S. Parnell, the famous leader of the Home Rule Party from 1880 to 1890; Isaac Butt, who inaugurated the modern Home Rule movement in 1870; and Daniel O'Connell, leader of the Repeal agitation in 1841, who was imprisoned for sedition and conspiracy.

FIGHTING THE ENEMY: THE ARMY AGAINST THE FLOOD.



1. A MILITARY DEFENCE AGAINST THE ENEMY: BAGS OF CEMENT PILED UP TO MAKE A DAM.

2. ALMOST AS IF IT WERE A REVOLUTION: THE BARRICADE ACROSS THE ROAD TO KEEP OUT THE WATER.

3. THE ENEMY NEARLY OVER THE DEFENCES: A WONDERFUL PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING THE BARGES ON THE SEINE AT A HIGHER LEVEL THAN THE FOOTPATH UNDER THE MILITARY BARRICADE ERECTED IN THE COURS DE LA REINE TO PREVENT THE FLOODING OF THE PLACE DE LA CONCORDE.

4. CIRCUMVENTING THE ENEMY: SAPPERS MAKING A WOODEN CAUSEWAY OVER THE FLOODED ESPLANADE DES INVALIDES.

5. KEEPING THE ENEMY WITHIN BOUNDS: A CAUSEWAY OF PILED STONES AT THE CORNER OF THE BOULEVARD HAUSSMANN AND THE RUE DE ROME.

In fighting the progress of the flood the Corps de Génie have shown great energy. All over Paris barrages of bags of cement were built, but in many cases these obstacles to the advance of the water proved ineffectual. A special effort was made to prevent it from entering the Place de la Concorde, and detachments might be seen throwing up barricades of brick, sand, and bags of cement. The Louvre, along the river front, was also defended in a similar manner, and in many parts of the city the roads were torn up to make barriers against the common enemy. Almost as if by magic, raised footpaths of planks were erected all over the inundated districts. In fact, the appearance of Paris after the work of the sappers and engineers made it look as if it were in the throes of another Commune or Revolution.

LIFE IN PARIS DURING THE FLOOD: TAKING TO THE BOATS.

PHOTOGRAPH BY SEEBERGER, PARIS.



THE ONLY MEANS OF EXIT IN THE BOULEVARD HAUSSMANN: RESIDENTS LEAVING THEIR HOUSES
THROUGH THE FIRST-STOREY WINDOWS.

This photograph is typical of the scenes which have been taking place of late in Paris. It illustrates also the fact that the well-to-do, as well as the poor, have suffered from the inconveniences and discomforts caused by the great flood. The Boulevard Haussmann, where people wishing to go out of their houses have had to climb down ladders into boats, is a very fashionable thoroughfare, where such an inconvenient situation could scarcely have been contemplated.

A DISASTER THAT HAS COST PARIS £40,000,000: THE GREATEST FLOOD ON RECORD.

THE SADLY CHANGED ASPECT OF FAMILIAR PARISIAN SCENES: THE FLOOD THAT HAS ROUSED THE SYMPATHY OF THE WORLD.



1. THE WATER ALMOST OVER THE PONT SOLFERINO: THE SEINE AT ITS GREATEST HEIGHT.

2. A SUBMERGED RAILWAY STATION: ALL THAT COULD BE SEEN OF THE GARE DES INVALIDES.

3. TRYING TO KEEP DRY THE CELLARS OF A FAMOUS RESTAURANT: WATER BEING PUMPED OUT OF THE RESTAURANT LEDOYEN. 4. AT THE PALAIS BOURBON DURING THE FLOOD: A TEMPORARY PATHWAY.

5. A WELL-KNOWN THOROUGHFARE COMPLETELY UNDER WATER: THE RUE DE LILLE.

6. THE DESOLATE APPEARANCE OF A USUALLY CROWDED STREET: THE AVENUE LEDRU-ROLLIN.

7. GUARDIAN OF A SCENE OF DESOLATION: THE EIFFEL TOWER SURROUNDED BY THE FLOODS.

8. A SWAMP WHERE THE GAYEST CROWD IS USUALLY TO BE FOUND: THE INUNDATED CHAMPS ELYSÉES.

The great flood which has caused such destruction in Paris, and which is estimated to amount to a loss of no less than £40,000,000, has aroused the sympathies of all nations. The Lord Mayor of London has started a fund, to which his Majesty the King has subscribed a thousand guineas, her Majesty the Queen a thousand pounds, and the Prince of Wales five hundred pounds. Many of the London merchants have also shown their commiseration in a practical form.

Photographs Nos. 1 and 5, by L.E.A.; 2 and 6, by Topley; 3, by Sport and General; 4, by Halfpenny; 7, by Stanley; and 8, by W.G.P.

MAKING THE BEST OF ADVERSITY: PARISIAN LIFE DURING THE FLOOD.

HOW THE PARISIANS WENT ABOUT THEIR BUSINESS IN FLOOD TIME.



1. WATER EVERYWHERE, BUT NOT MUCH TO DRINK: A PARISIENNE GETTING HER DRINKING-WATER FROM A PUBLIC TAP.

2. NOT AN OCCASION FOR GIDDINESS: CROSSING AN EMERGENCY BRIDGE IN THE AVENUE LEDRU-ROLLIN.

3. RESCUED WITH HER PRECIOUS BELONGINGS: A LITTLE PARISIAN MAIDEN BORNE TO A PLACE OF SAFETY.

4. PAYING AN AFTERNOON CALL: A LIGHTER INTERLUDE IN THE AVENUE DAISMESNIL.

5. CATCHING A TRAIN BY BOAT: TRAVELLERS ROWING THROUGH THE COURS DE ROME TO ST. LAZARE.

6. SUMMARY METHODS OF REMOVING REFUSE: SCAVENGERS PITCHING THEIR CART-LOADS INTO THE RIVER.

7. THE FOOT-PATHS OF INUNDATED PARIS: PEOPLE PURSUING THEIR ORDINARY AVOCATIONS UNDER EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

It is remarkable that, in spite of the great discomfort incidental to the floods, Parisians, with characteristic lightheartedness, have looked upon them as a "spectacle" for sightseers. Although they see the humour of the extraordinarily uncomfortable condition of affairs, however, it has not prevented them from pouring out their money to assist the poor who have suffered so severely from the distress caused by the floods.

Photographs Nos. 1 and 2, by Haijones; 3, 4 and 5, by Topical; 6, by Rapid; and 7, by L.E.A.

PARADOXES OF THE FLOOD: INCONGRUOUS SCENES IN THE FRENCH CAPITAL.



1. THE PERMANENT WAY AS A CANAL; THE SUBMERGED RAILWAY FROM PARIS TO VERSAILLES.

3. THE WATER INVADING THE PROVINCES OF THE AIR; THE AERODROME AT ISSY-LES-MOULINEAUX SUBMERGED.

4. A CALAMITY THAT MAY BECOME COMMON WHEN THE WATER SUBSIDES: A COLLAPSE OF THE ROADWAY IN THE RUE ST. HONORÉ.

2. MOTOR-BOATING WHERE MOTOR CARS SHOULD BE IN USE; A POLICE-OFFICER DOING RESCUE-WORK IN THE FAUBOURG ST. ANTOINE.

5. THE OMINOUS BEAT OF THE DRUM: THE TOWN-CRIER AT RUEIL ANNOUNCING A FURTHER RISE OF THE RIVER.

The inundation has established a record, though Paris has on several occasions been subjected to serious disasters of this character. The present calamity was remarkable for the unprecedented speed with which the water rose. For instance, on Thursday the 20th, the height of the water was marked 15 ft. 8 in.; on Friday the 21st, it had risen to 21 ft. 9 in.; on the Saturday to 23 ft. 6 in., and then by a more or less steady rise until it reached the height of over 31 ft. early on the morning of Saturday the 29th—far higher than has ever previously been known. On former occasions it has taken several weeks, and in some cases months, before the river reached its maximum height. Some idea of the extraordinary volume of water in the present flood can be grasped when we consider that while the normal flow of the river at low water is 115 cubic yards a second, at noon on Thursday, January 27, the flow was 3330 cubic yards; and, while the current as a rule only runs nine-tenths of a mile an hour, the speed on the Thursday was approximately four-and-a-half miles an hour.

Photographs No. 1. and 3. by Topical; 2. and 5, by Branger; 4, by Rapid.

UNDER THE SHADOW OF NOTRE DAME: THE FAMOUS "BOOKSELLERS' ROW" OF PARIS DURING THE GREAT FLOOD.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN PARIS, CECIL KING.



THE FLOOD AT ITS HIGHEST ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 29: THE ILE DE LA CITE AND THE SWOLLEN SEINE.

Our Artist's drawing was taken from a point on the Quai des Augustins, opposite the Ile de la Cité, on which stands the Cathedral of Notre Dame. The Quai des Augustins is the "Booksellers' Row" of Paris, for there are situated the stalls of the second-hand booksellers, the favourite haunt of the book-lover in quest of finds in the shape of rare editions. The boxes full of books that are shown clamped to the parapets of the quays are apparently safe, the parapet being here above water, but the booksellers have had to stop business long ago. The height of the water can be judged by the fact that the barges are moored at the extreme

edge of the quay, or lower wharf, many feet below the parapet. This explains why they are some way out in the river. The first bridge seen in the picture is the Pont St. Michel. On the left, further on, is Notre Dame, and, further still, on the right bank, is the Morgue. The top of a great crane jib in mid-stream may also be noted. To the left of Notre Dame may be seen part of the Palais de Justice, and just to the right of Notre Dame, in the distance, the tower of the Gare de Lyon, and, further to the right, the chimneys of Bercy.

THE HUMOROUS SIDE OF THE GREAT DISASTER IN PARIS.



1. AN ACADEMICIAN'S UNCOMFORTABLE RIDE.

2. HOUSEKEEPING UNDER DIFFICULTIES: DELIVERING PROVISIONS.

3. THE PICK-A-BACK MEANS OF TRANSPORT: A FAMILIAR METHOD IN THE SHALLOWER PARTS OF THE FLOOD.

4. BUSINESS AS USUAL AT THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES: A MEMBER'S UNDIGNIFIED APPROACH.

5. ANY CRAFT IN A FLOOD: A CURIOUS IMPROMPTU RAFT.

6. A WATERY DRIVE WHERE HORSES ARE MORE USEFUL THAN MOTORS.

7. ANOTHER TYPE OF HOME-MADE CRAFT, SEEN IN THE SUBURBS.

The conversion of the streets and squares of Paris into rivers and lakes, has been the cause of scenes which cannot but afford amusement, however much one may deplore the terrible suffering and loss which the rising of the Seine has caused. All sorts of contrivances which the inventive genius of the Parisians has turned to good account have been employed to free the inhabitants imprisoned by the flood. Baths, cupboards, in fact anything that could be made to float, have been utilised as impromptu-boats and rafts. The sight of the Parisians thus perforce converted into "wet-bobs" baffles description. It must have been seen to be properly appreciated.

Photographs Nos. 1, 2, by World's Graphic Press; 3, 6, by L.N.A.; 4, by Topical; 5, by Sport and General; 7, by Bolak.

THE LAGOONS AND CANALS OF PARIS:

THE FRENCH CAPITAL DURING THE GREAT FLOOD.



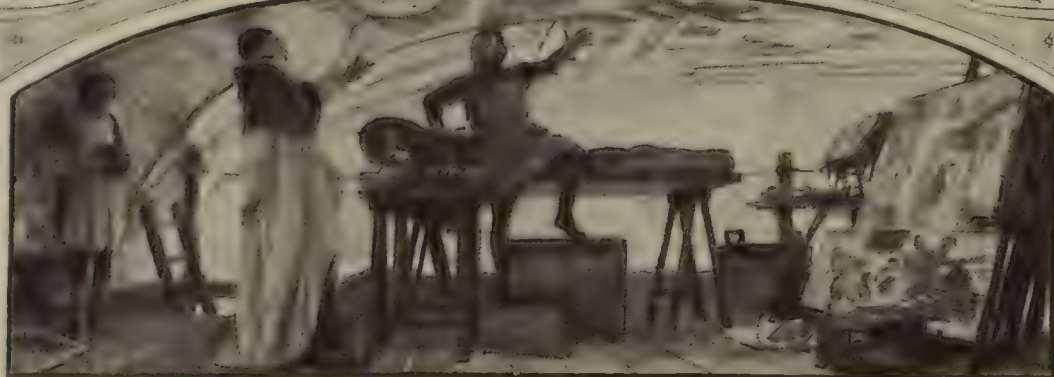
1. COMMUNICATION WITH THE RIVIERA CUT OFF: A PICTURESQUE BUT WATERY ASPECT OF THE APPROACH TO THE GARE DE LYON.

2. A FASHIONABLE PARIS BOULEVARD UNDER WATER: A NOVEL ASPECT OF THE BOULEVARD HAUSSMANN.

The flooding of the Boulevard Haussmann must have come as a blow to all Parisians who do not "occupy their business in great waters," and the aspect which is so pleasing to the eye could have afforded no joy to the shopkeeper whose trade has been entirely suspended by the rise of the waters of the Seine. An inconvenience which hits the English nearer home was caused by the entire discontinuance of the train service to the Riviera by means of the Gare de Lyon. The sight of the magnificent station of the Paris-Lyons-Méditerranée Railway standing up above the surrounding waters, though depressing for would-be travellers, could not fail to impress the artistic eye.

ART & MUSIC &

THE DRAMA



MICHAEL ANGELO & POPE JULIUS THE SECOND IN THE SISTINE CHAPEL



Photo, Rita Martin

M. LUCIEN GUITRY,

Who is playing the Cock in Postand's farmyard play, "Chantecler," at the Porte Saint Martin Theatre in Paris.

Judge, thinking some new term in lithography must be mastered when the name was mentioned in the Pennell-Sickert case. Senefelder's name is probably equally unfamiliar to the man on the Bench and in the street; but lithographers know it as that of the inventor of their process, and have given it to the club newly constituted for the advancement of artistic lithography. There is ample room for such an institution.

It is a matter of wonder that those other workers on the stone, the sculptors, do not combine in the organisation of separate exhibitions. The Senefelder Club oversees and sets its mark upon the issue of lithographs, so that he who buys by its mediation is assured that no more than fifty copies of his print are offered for sale. Would not a society that, on the same plan, published and exhibited casts and bronzes by living masters supply an obvious want?

The first exhibition, at the Goupil Gallery, of the Senefelder Club, contains many admirable prints by lithographers of various nationalities. Of the Frenchmen, Forain and Steinlen are the strongest; their pessimism standing strongly marked upon the walls. A single drawing by Forain, containing four figures, and hardly a score of lines, expresses a life-long mood of cynicism and contempt; and

ART NOTES

"DEGAS" What's Degas? inquired the

Steinlen's work smoulders with the fierce sympathy for poverty that is the best fuel of revolution. These, at any rate, are no prints for which can be borrowed Whistler's generic term, "Songs on Stone"; nor are we tempted to apply it to the essays in a lighter vein by Jean Weber, Willy Schwarz, Chéret, and other Parisians who would make believe, against the weightier testimony of Steinlen, that their city is a gay one.

A lithographer of exceptional power and originality, Mr. Harry Becker has, we believe, given himself

Joseph Pennell, shows a few of his beautiful Italian lithographs; and Mr. Charles

Shannon two of those compositions that are so murmurous of verse that we wonder why the sonnets that must surely have been simultaneously written are never published by the Vale Press. Mr. Pennell contributes "The Cathedral Spire, Rouen," and "La Porte de la Calende," delicate prints suggesting that Mr. Pennell is familiar with the club's definition of lithography as "the art of printing" from the stone drawings made on it or transferred to it. But lithography as practised by the Senefelder Club is more than the art of printing from the stone; it is also the art of using line in a way that lends itself to, and is expressive in, this particular process.

As interesting as anything at the Senefelder Club are Mr. Muirhead Bone's drawings, at Obach's, of the dilapidated bricks of Brewer Street and other shabby corners of London. Mr. Bone has constituted himself artist-in-chief to the housebreaker. Occasionally he draws a building-up, as when he worked among the scaffolding of Westminster Cathedral, but more often does his pencil record a pulling-down. Beginning with his interesting study of St. James's Hall in *extremis*, he has made a whole series of admirable drawings of the disappearing town. "Brewer Street, W.," is full of the atmosphere of decay, of Soho, and of a London day.—E. M.



MISS IVY ST. HELLER AS AGGIE SHREVE, AND MR. HUGH E. WRIGHT AS SIMEON, IN "CAPTAIN KIDD," AT WYNDHAM'S THEATRE.

Photo, Foulsham and Banfield.



MISS ELLALINE TERRISS AS LUCY SHERIDAN, AND MR. SEYMOUR HICKS AS VISCOUNT ALBANY (ALIAS CAPTAIN KIDD), IN "CAPTAIN KIDD."

Photo, Foulsham and Banfield.



MISS ETHEL IRVING AS LOLETTE IN "DAME NATURE," AT THE GARRICK THEATRE.

entirely to the practice of Senefelder's process. The consequence is that there is an assurance and a finality about his work not to be found in the experiments on stone of artists whose main achievements lie in other mediums. In "Potato Gatherers in Holland," in "Digging Potatoes," and in "Hedgers" the effects of open air and of light are suggested with a realism that could hardly be excelled. Mr. Becker's power is the more remarkable in that he makes little or no use of the contrasts of light and shade, but suggests the spacious perspective of his landscape and the correlation of the objects therein by mere outline.

Mr. Kerr Lawson, besides portraits of Mr. William de Morgan and Mr.



MISS ETHEL IRVING AS LOLETTE, AND MR. FRANK COOPER AS JAMES RIDGEWAY, IN "DAME NATURE," AT THE GARRICK THEATRE.



MISS ETHEL IRVING AS LOLETTE, AND MR. ERNEST LEICESTER AS ROBERT BERTRAM, IN "DAME NATURE," AT THE GARRICK THEATRE.

HAVILAND'S SERIES OF THEATRICAL PORTRAITS.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, FRANK HAVILAND.



No. XXXIV.: MR. H. B. IRVING AS R. L. STEVENSON'S DUAL PERSONALITY, "JEKYLL AND HYDE."

Mr. H. B. Irving has scored a personal success in his extraordinary interpretation of Stevenson's ghastly tale, the adaptation of which was produced at the Queen's Theatre on Saturday, January 29. Nothing more tense can be imagined than those moments when the pathetic Dr. Jekyll changes before the eyes of the audience into the repulsive, shrunken figure of Edward Hyde, the incarnation of all that is evil.

YOUTH AT THE PROW: THE YOUNGEST NEWLY ELECTED M.P.s.

MAKING AN EARLY START IN POLITICAL LIFE: THE YOUNG BLOOD OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE are several very young members and several very old in the new Parliament. The youngest is the Hon. C. T. Mills, Lord Hillingdon's son, who at the age of 22 has been returned for the Uxbridge division. On the Liberal side the flag of youth will be borne by Mr. Francis McLaren, with 23 years. While he has been elected by the Spalding division, his elder brother has been rejected; but their father, Sir Charles McLaren, comes back once more. Earl Winterton was elected in 1904 at the age of 21. Lord John Wodehouse was 22 and Lord Dalmeny was 24 at the beginning of the late Parliament.

Some famous statesmen and orators entered the House of Commons very young. In the days of pocket boroughs it was easy for fathers to find seats for sons or for political leaders to bring recruits from Oxford. Charles James Fox was elected for Midhurst when only 19, and the younger Pitt was brought into Parliament by Sir James Lowther in the year that he came of age. Mr. Gladstone was 23 when the Duke of Newcastle gave

(Continued on p. 21)

him a seat for Newark. It was feared that when the pocket boroughs disappeared young men who intended to devote themselves to political life would not be able to begin their Parliamentary apprenticeship so early. This fear has not been quite justified. Heredity is still, as many recent cases show, an early passport to the House of Commons. Even in Ireland it is recognised, Mr. William Redmond having found a seat there at the age of 22.

Still, the average age has increased as compared with what it was 50 or 100 years ago. Even in the first half of last century many squires—"grave files of speechless men"—remained in the House till a good old age, but new members were, as a rule, young, and they kept down the average. For the last generation or two there has been a much larger infusion of the commercial classes and professional men. The late Parliament, on account of the great number of fresh men in it, was younger than some of its recent predecessors, but the average age of members at the opening of a modern Parliament is about 50 years.

(3)

Most of our modern statesmen are in middle age before they obtain high office. Lord Randolph Churchill has been considered a prodigy because he entered the Cabinet at 34, but Pitt was Prime Minister when 24, and even Lord Henry Petty was Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Cabinet of All the Talents at the age of 23. On the other hand, to come nearer to our own time, Palmerston had passed his seventieth year when the Premiership came to him for the first time. Sir Robert Peel obtained the highest post at the age of 46, but Disraeli was 63 and Gladstone 59 before winning the prize, and Lord Salisbury, Mr. Balfour, and Mr. Asquith were about half-way between 50 and 60. Lord Rosebery is the only statesman in recent times who reached it before 50. The oldest members of the new Parliament are an Ulsterman and a Scot. Mr. Samuel Young, the distiller, who has been re-elected for East Cavan, is 87, and Mr. Robert Cameron, a Perthshire minister's son, who was a head-master at Sunderland for forty years, is 84. Sir Charles Mark Palmer, a member of the late Parliament, was 85 when he died. Sir Francis Powell has retired at the age of 82, after having been a candidate in eighteen Parliamentary elections. The two oldest men in the new House, however, are comparatively young members. Mr. Thomas Burt, although only 72, is the Father of the House. He is the only member who has sat in it continuously since 1874.

THE Hon. C. T. MILLS (U.: Uxbridge, Middlesex), age 22

MR. ALAN H. HURGOYNE (U.: North Kensington), age 28

LORD DUNCANNON (U.: Carmarthen), age 29

HON. C. T. MILLS (U.: Uxbridge, Middlesex), age 22

HON. J. C. LYTTELTON (U.: Dromwich), age 25

MR. S. J. HOARE (U.: Chelsea), age 29

MR. LIONEL ROTHCHILD (U.: Aylesbury), age 28

SIR K. L. BAKER (U.: North Devon), age 30

MR. DAVID DAVIES (U.: Montgomeryshire), age 27

MR. E. S. MONTAGU (U.: Chesterham), age 31

MR. O. L. LAMPSON (U.: Ramsey), age 30

MR. F. W. S. MCLAREN (U.: Spalding, Lincoln), age 23

MR. HAROLD PEARSON (U.: Ely, Suffolk), age 24

MR. A. V. HAMBRO (U.: South Dorset), age 27

MR. T. C. R. AGAR-ROBERTS (U.: St. Austell, Cornwall), age 37

MR. L. C. MURRAY (U.: Kincardineshire), age 31

MR. E. S. MONTAGU (U.: Chesterham), age 31

MR. O. L. LAMPSON (U.: Ramsey), age 30

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SKATING ON A "SKY-SCRAPER": AN AMERICAN SWITZERLAND ON A ROOF.

DRAWN BY CYRUS CUNEO, R.O.I.



A NEW USE FOR THE ROOF: A SKATING-RINK ON THE TOP OF A HIGH BUILDING.

The flat roofs of America's "sky-scrappers" have been used for concert-halls, promenades, music-halls, and all kinds of things, but probably the most novel use ever found for the roof of a lofty building is that shown in our Illustration. It will be seen that the flat surface of the roof, twenty storeys above the street level, has been frozen over, making an excellent skating-rink.

The extremely cold weather which has been prevalent in America has made this use of the roof-garden particularly appropriate

LITERATURE

ANNA COMNENA DICTATING
THE "ALEXIAD" TO HER
AMANUENSIS.SIR HERBERT MAXWELL,
Who has completed the second
volume of his historical work,
"A Century of Empire," appear-
ing through Mr. Edward Arnold.
Photograph by Elliott and Fry.MR. FRANCIS GRIBBLE,
Whose new book, "The Pas-
sions of the French Romantics,"
is appearing through Messrs.
Chapman and Hall.
Photograph by Russell.RICHARD DE BURY, BISHOP OF
DURHAM, AMONG HIS
COPYISTS & CALLIGRAPHERS.**"The Incomparable Siddons."**

There has been only one great Lady Macbeth on our stage, and she has left such a tradition behind her that even to-day we say, in disapproval of a modern performance of the part, "That is not the way in which Mrs. Siddons would have played." Yet how few of us have any idea of the details of her acting! It is one of not the least merits of Mrs. Clement Parsons' newly issued biography of "The Incomparable Siddons" (Methuen) that she has collected sufficient data of eighteenth-century authorities to enable her readers to conceive how this, the supreme English tragédienne, handled, for example, the sleep-walking scene. But the book is something better than a *rechauffé* of memoirs and records and contemporary opinions; it is a careful study of the actress alike as woman and as artist, and the author has taken pains to correlate the two sides of her subject's personality. Mrs. Siddons, urges her biographer, "stands for the mother-woman" in combination with the sublime and instinctive actress, and it is certainly true that she excelled in characters in which the maternal and domestic phases of feminine emotion predominate—Constance, Volumnia, Hermione, Queen Katharine. Yet though "melancholy tenderness" may have been the customary note of her voice, we must remember that she had glances that could frighten and tones that could startle or thrill, while about the majesty of her stage-presence there can be no dispute. As Juliet, Leigh Hunt found her too imposing and mature for the "amatory pathetic," and she was never very happy in comedy. In the stateliness of her beauty, the gravity of her manner, and her capacity for tempestuous passion she was a veritable tragedy queen. Mrs. Siddons was one of the actresses who failed in London at first, only to conquer later on. Her "false dawn" was in 1775, when at twenty years old she essayed Portia during Garrick's farewell season at Drury Lane. Her triumphs came after some seasons at Bath, just seven years later, in second-rate tragedies, and were clinched by her Shakespearean performances of Constance and

Lady Macbeth. Mrs. Parsons has interesting chapters on Sarah's too-classical brother, John Philip Kemble, and on the actress's daughters, Sally and Maria, with

to destroy this imaginative picture of a King who, if a saint, was very much a man, and Miss Knox is to be congratulated on an excellent piece of work. In her book the France of the thirteenth century lives again, and a really striking presentment is given of St. Louis' mother, the great Queen Blanche, who was worthy to take rank with Catherine of Aragon and Elizabeth of England. In most histories, both of the period in general and of St. Louis in particular, too little is made of the personality of Queen Margaret, one of three sisters who each became the wife of a great King. Fortunately, her confessor left a curious chronicle, which enables the modern historian to paint of the royal saint's wife a truer picture than would otherwise be possible; and Miss Knox deals with the not very easy problem of her hero's married life with great sympathy and discernment. The most interesting portion of the book, of course, deals with the Crusade, and with the sojourns of the French Court in Egypt and in the Holy Land. About these curious sojourns we know almost everything there is to know, thanks to that greatest of chroniclers, de Joinville. In a chapter entitled "A Day at the Court," Miss Knox reconstitutes very cleverly the life of the time, as shown in the existence of the upper classes. This life, as she well calls it, was like the mediæval furniture, beautiful but hard; religion played an immense part in it, and took its full share of almost every waking hour. Did the personal holiness of the Sovereign greatly affect his Court? On the whole, yes—so decides his latest historian. Gambling quite went out of fashion, swearing was severely punished, and at Court no vice was tolerated. Miss Knox declares, however, that the reign of St. Louis, as regarded social life, was an interlude rather than a note in a crescendo of reform. Still, the entire worthiness of his character so far blossomed in the dust that even to this day the name of St. Louis is a battle-cry to innumerable Frenchmen and Frenchwomen who cling to the great old traditions of their country and their race. A word of praise should be said for the illustrations.

**"THE FINEST FEMALE PORTRAIT IN THE WORLD": SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS'S PICTURE OF MRS. SIDDONS AS THE TRAGIC MUSE.**

This picture was described by Sir Thomas Lawrence, in 1824, as "indisputably the finest female portrait in the world."

THE INCOMPARABLE SIDDONS: A NEW LIFE OF THE GREAT ACTRESS.

The illustrations here given are reproduced from "The Incomparable Siddons," by Mrs. Clement Parsons; by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Methuen.

both of whom Sir Thomas Lawrence played fast and loose, and her brightly written Life is illustrated by reproductions of familiar and less-known portraits of her heroine, among them Lawrence's, Reynolds's, and Gainsborough's.

"The Court of a Saint."

(See Illustrations on "St. Paul's Page.")

To most people St. Louis remains a stained-glass figure, with none of the failings, and scarce any of the virtues, of commonplace humanity. "The Court of a Saint" (Methuen) should go far

**"THE PRINCE CONSORT" OF A TRAGEDY QUEEN: WILLIAM SIDDONS, HUSBAND OF MRS. SIDDONS.**

"It may be granted that Mrs. Siddons' prince consort was fussy and insignificant, and as a consequence of his subsidiary position, occasionally ill-humoured, but, on the whole, he seems to have sustained the rôle of Melpomene's husband with reasonable sense and taste."

**IN THE PART IN WHICH SHE FRIGHTENED HERSELF; THE ONLY PORTRAIT OF MRS. SIDDONS AS LADY MACBETH.**

"I went on [learning the part] with tolerable composure, in the silence of the night (a night I never can forget), till I came to the assassination scene, when the horrors . . . made it impossible for me to get farther. I snatched up my candle and hurried out of the room in a paroxysm of terror."

MILITARY TRAINING THAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN USEFUL TO THE PARISIANS.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK FROM A SKETCH BY E. HOSANG.



GERMAN PIONEERS CROSSING THE WATER AS BEST THEY CAN: STRANGE SUBSTITUTES FOR PONTOONS.

When the German Pioneers have brought their bridge-building practice to an end, a curious competition is held. The men have to cross a 200-metre stretch of water (about 216 yards), using as craft anything they can find in the neighbourhood and adapt to their purpose—barrels, planks, tent-poles, the roofs of wooden huts, coops, tree-trunks, tubs and what not. Many a man falls into the water; but that matters not at all, for each can swim well. The officers watch the race from boats.

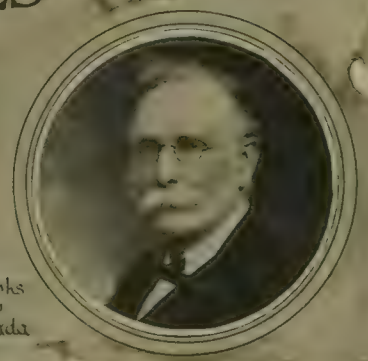
AT THE SIGN OF ST PAUL'S



Photo, Elliott and Fry.
MR. ELLIS ASHMEAD-BARTLETT,
Author of "The Passing of the Shereefian
Empire," appearing through Messrs.
Blackwood.



Queen Elizabeth
visits St. Paul's in
state on Nov 24, 1588



Photo, Elliott and Fry.
MR. PHILIP WICKSTEED,
Whose new book, "The Common Sense
of Political Economy," is appearing
through Messrs. Macmillan.

ANDREW LANG ON A GHOST STORY TOLD BY IZAAK WALTON.

PEOPLE who love Izaak Walton know that he was an honest man, but I regret to say that we cannot trust him for what is called a "ghost story" any more than for his prodigious tale of a pike which nearly swallowed a town clerk who had hooked it. Walton's anecdote of the apparition to Donne, the poet, is well known, and, as he knew Donne well, perhaps he got it from that percipient.

According to Walton, Mrs. Donne was expecting her eighth, and was very reluctant to let her lord accompany his patron, Sir Richard Drury, on a tour to the Continent in the winter of 1611-1612. However, the pair started, and, in twelve days, "got all safe to Paris."

But Mr. Gosse proves, by letters, that before Dec. 4, 1611, Donne and Drury were at Amiens, and, though Donne was careless about dating his epistles, on Feb. 7, 1612, he was at Amiens still (he gives that date). Moreover, on that day, he says: "I make account that my wife is near her painful and dangerous passage." Donne, therefore, did not expect his

child to be born till some time after Feb. 7, 1612, and he was a man of much experience in these matters.

But, according to Walton, just a fortnight after Donne left England (which he did late in November 1611), Drury, at Paris, found him "in an ecstasy and altered in his looks." He explained: "I have seen a dreadful vision since I saw you; I have seen my dear wife pass twice by me through this room, with her hair hanging about her shoulders and a dead child in her arms. This I have seen since I saw you."

Now, Drury had only left him alone for half an hour. To make this appearance coincide with the birth of

If it were born in January, it would have surprised Donne, for, as we saw, on Feb. 7, he only reckoned that the time of its birth was "near," was soon



Photo, Illustrations Bureau.
MRS. GERTRUDE ATHERTON,
Whose new novel, "Tower of Ivory," is appearing
through Mr. John Murray.

to be looked for. But I do not wholly give up the apparition!

Donne at that time wrote to Sir Henry Wotton once a week. There is a letter of his from Amiens to Wotton which Mr. Gosse dates about Feb. 28. His reason is that Donne give news of the starting of a diplomatist, Pindar, for Constantinople; while Carleton, from Venice, on

Feb. 28, reports Pindar's arrival at Constantinople. But Donne only reports that he heard that Pindar "is gone to Constantinople," a very different thing from arriving there, in those days of slow travel. Pindar was nineteen days on the way, and the news of his arrival reached Venice on Feb. 28.

Thus Donne's letter to Wotton, undated, may have been written much earlier than Feb. 28. In fact, we have no information of any kind as to when Donne reached Paris. By April 14, he, being then at Paris, tells a correspondent that he has received "many letters" from him.

If, then, Donne went from Amiens to Paris soon after his letter from Amiens of Feb. 7, when he thought that the birth of his child was drawing near, the apparition to him in Paris may have coincided with the birth of the child, about the time when he expected it. But if the child was born in January, then, even if there were an apparition, and a veridical apparition, for the baby was born dead, it was not "coincidental." As Mr. Gosse places the birth in January, and "the incident of thought-transference probably soon after Donne's arrival in Paris at the end of February," the "thought-transference" took some five weeks on the road! But "at this very hour," I learn from Mr. Gosse that for the birth-date we should read "February," not January. The ghost has a chance!

As it happens, in the undated letter of Donne to Wotton he mentions—"apparitions or ghosts, with such hollow sounds as he that hears them knows not what they said."

There is a horrid thing in Donne's poem, "The Second Anniversary." I have read, in a contemporary account of the execution of Mary, Queen of Scots, that her decapitated head, or rather that her face, displayed terrible signs of animation and passion. This I have found in only one contemporary record, which, at the moment, I have not at hand.

Donne wrote poems in which he averred that after the death of Drury's daughter only "a kind of world" went on existing. He had never seen the young lady, but without her the world was dead, and only gave spasmodic signs of life, like a decapitated man, whose "eyes twinkle," while his tongue "rolls"—

He grasps his hands and he pulls up his feet,
So struggles this dead world.

I sincerely hope that these statements are as erroneous as the account of the appalling cosmic effects produced by the decease of Miss Drury, who really was a very pretty girl.



A RELIC OF MITHRAISM: A STATUETTE OF A ROMAN SOLDIER WITH THE RANK OF "LION" IN THE RITUAL OF MITHRAS.

"The interest of this little statuette lies in its being a representation of a Roman soldier in the character of one who had been initiated in the religion of Mithras, and had risen to the rank of Lion in the ritual." The figure on the left "wears the Phrygian cap, and is therefore the young Mithras rising out of the rock." Reproduced from Sir W. M. Ramsay's book, "The Revolution in Constantinople and Turkey," by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton.

(SEE REVIEW ON ANOTHER PAGE.)

Mrs. Donne's dead child—for such a child she bore—it must have been born in December 1611. Mr. Gosse writes: "Several circumstances confirm the truth of this very charming and affecting story. Mrs. Donne was delivered of her eighth child in January 1612, and it died at birth."

But Walton is wrong, in any case. The child was not born a fortnight after Donne left England, nor in December, nor when Donne was at Paris; nor did Sir Robert Drury, as Walton avers, send an express to England—a man who, in twelve days, brought back tidings of the dead baby; for Mr. Gosse quotes a letter of Donne's, of April, saying that he had not yet received any tidings of his wife from any mortal. According to Izaak, the apparition was "of the same day and about the very hour" of the dead child's birth. Oh, Izaak!

But was the child actually born in January 1612? I do not know the evidence for this date.



A RAILWAY-CARRIAGE AS A PRISON: THE TRAIN IN WHICH AGENTS OF ABD-UL-HAMID WERE IMPRISONED AT TCHATALJA.

"In one carriage we saw a close-shut compartment, guarded by soldiers with fixed bayonets. It was said that two Turkish priests were prisoners inside, and that they had come out to persuade and to bribe the soldiers of Freedom." Reproduced from Sir W. M. Ramsay's book, "The Revolution in Constantinople and Turkey," by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton.

(SEE REVIEW ON ANOTHER PAGE.)



A STATUE OF THE VIRGIN MADE IN THE LIKENESS OF A QUEEN OF FRANCE: ST. LOUIS AND HIS MOTHER.

The statue stands on the altar of the Virgin in the church of St. Nicholas of Coutances; but the figures are supposed, traditionally, to represent Queen Blanche with St. Louis as a child. Louis IX., King of France, was born in 1214, in the great castle of Poissy. His mother, Queen Blanche, was only twelve when she married.

Reproduced from "The Court of a Saint," by Winifred F. Knox, by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Methuen.

(SEE REVIEW ON ANOTHER PAGE.)

OXO

The Wonderful

Cattle Farms.



It is interesting to note that these photographs have not been bought for advertising purposes—they are simple snapshots taken by a member of the OXO staff on a recent tour over the 45 huge OXO Cattle Farms, and they show the wonderful type of cattle from which OXO gets its goodness.

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INSIST ON OXO



LADIES' PAGE.

WOULD you wish to live to be old? Then get married! Such is the message of science, often before given, and just repeated by the eminent French statistician, Dr. Jacques Bertillon. His father, who made the family name famous, studied this important question years ago, and obtained statistics from many countries, in all of which the same fundamental fact was proved. Dr. Bertillon in the present investigation has confined his attention to France, and his figures remain essentially the same in their teachings as were those of the last generation. France is particularly valuable, too, in proving that lawful, respectable marriage is needed to obtain the benefit—marriage that implies the making of a home and the acceptance of family responsibilities. Though it might at first sight appear as if all that is implied of burden and care in establishing a family were alone enough to drain away the vitality of the man and woman who undertake the task, yet it is lawful, steady-going marriage, on the contrary, that gives length of life. What is more, you must remain married to gain this advantage, for the case of widower and widow is more parlous, at all events while life is in its prime, than is that of the confirmed bachelor and spinster. Dr. Bertillon finds that a man who marries before passing twenty-five has actually more than twice the chance of living that one has who persists in celibacy from that age onwards. In the year that Dr. Bertillon selected for study, the deaths of bachelors between thirty-five and forty years of age were nineteen, while the married men kept down to only eight, per thousand. Between fifty-five and sixty, the poor, desolate, uncared-for old bachelors died in the ratio of forty-one per thousand, against twenty-three for the married men. Striking, isn't it?

But, it is often objected, of course the married men (and women, too) are, speaking broadly, the picked of their sex, since the vicious, the sufferers from chronic complaints, those obviously too weak in mind or body to maintain a family or to attract the opposite sex, are counted in with the bachelors and spinsters, and this must spoil the moral. Dr. Bertillon replies, firmly and convincingly, with the statistics of widows' and widowers' mortality. "The widowers are the élite, the chosen in marriage, but they have the same death-rate as bachelors—even a little higher." So his practical advice to men is: "Marry; it is wise, even from the egotistical point of view. And, for the same reason, guard well the health of your wife, even from the selfish point of view, for her loss will be to you a terrible misfortune; your own life depends, in great degree, upon her continued existence." There is always, however, the resource of re-marrying, and this bold step the statistics counsel—at least, to men under the age of sixty.

How about women? There was an Irish law student, in the days of the unreformed Married Women's Property laws, who remarked that if most people knew the



A HANDSOME EVENING WRAP.

The coat is built in soft satin, and is trimmed with bands of metallic embroidery and large shawl collar of ermine.

exact effect of marriage upon the property rights of the two partners, a great many more men would get married and many fewer women. Is it the same with long life through marriage? Not at all. Though marriage is a profession of great danger for women—danger more imminent than that of soldiers on a campaign, peril so undeniable that until recently all life insurance offices demanded, as some still do demand, larger payments from women than from men merely because of the risks of motherhood—notwithstanding this, married women have better chances of long life than spinsters; and widows die at all ages in rather larger proportion than wives; and tragically suggestive it is to find that divorcées, the women to whom marriage has proved an utter and open failure, die off nearly twice as fast as do the more fortunate wives. Still, the difference is not nearly so great between the single and the married women as in the case of the other sex. Between thirty-five and forty, twelve spinsters die for eight married women; between fifty-five and sixty, the wives have the best of it in the proportion of eighteen to twenty-four per thousand. No other valid explanation of the interesting and important facts can be found than that the regularity, the control, the comparative placidity and monotony of married life—your nose held well down on the daily grindstone, romance and violence of feeling ruled out of your experiences—is the most salutary state of existence. "The rules of traditional morality . . . are a personal benefit to those who conform to them. There are other explanations of the facts offered, but in my opinion they are not worth this one." So concludes Dr. Bertillon.

It is so nice to see the new millinery peeping forth: though weary weeks of dark and damp have still to be endured by stay-at-homes in our climate, there is a promise of spring in the fresh straws and dainty trimmings more exhilarating than snowdrops can afford. Black and white, without the admixture of any third colour, has the advantage of being always wearable with any and every costume, and for this reason the combination is particularly suitable for early spring wear. Green is another unfailing spring success in millinery; the tender shoots of the bulbs, and in due course the sprouting buds of the earliest varieties of shrubs and trees, are harmonious with the green headgear. Small turbans are so far the leading models in white and colours; the larger shapes are mostly black, often relieved with white marabout or ostrich-plumes, and wreathed with lilac, or violets, or other blossoms, or trimmed with odd ornaments of oxydised silver or dull gold, or bosses of jet and braid intermingled. It is, however, still too early for much novelty to appear.

Mothers of growing or delicate children may help them by giving them, as an addition to their ordinary food, a teaspoonful of that old-established preparation, Squire's "Ferocal"—at one time known as Parrish's Chemical Food—invaluable for bone-forming and blood-making. Squire's "Ferocal" should be obtained, and no substitute accepted. FILOMENA.

"The English Nation is the first in the world in matters of personal cleanliness, and it is, therefore, all the more astonishing that so little serious attention is paid to the proper care of the mouth and teeth. The consequence is—and this is fully proved by statistics—that the English have more defective teeth and endure more suffering from diseases of the digestive organs than any other people in the world."



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IN justification of the opening statement of this advertisement it is necessary only to remark that the success of the Pianola Piano has been such that practically every piano manufacturer of note is now devoting serious attention to the production of a piano with a player inside it. It is well, therefore, that the public should know that only the particular instrument known as the Pianola Piano contains the genuine Pianola.

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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

THE late heavy falls of snow in various parts of the country, more particularly in the North, have once again emphasised the remarkable manner in which automobilism sets Jack Frost and his works at naught. When horses slide and slip and the draught vehicle hauls like a log, the motor-car skims merrily over the frozen, and through the slushy, places as though to the manner born. Many voters would never have polled during last week but for the ubiquitous car. But to get the best work out of an automobile over frozen, snow-deep, and snow-rutted roads, one must not depend upon the rubber or steel-studded non-skids which serve so well at other times. The non-skid *par excellence* under such conditions is undoubtedly the Parsons chain-device, which is now made to attach and detach with but little trouble. Owners of cars who live in northern latitudes would be well advised if they had always ready, clean and greased, in their motor-house, sets of Parsons' non-skids for both backwheels and one for the near-side front wheel. For a make-shift there is nothing like twisting stout rope spirally round the rim and tyre; but this, of course, is not permanent, and is, moreover, a nuisance.

One or other of the more active of the automobile associations will need to take a test case in the matter of the signal to stop by a police constable. It would appear that an enlightened Bench lately fined a motorist for not having complied with this provision of the Act, although it transpired that the police constable concerned was in plain clothes. If the motorist is to pull up at the signal of every man in plain clothes who chooses to make a sign, on the off-chance that he is a constable and not a hoodlum amusing himself,

then the last straw would appear to have been laid on the automobilist's back.

The Dewar Trophy is in the annual award of the Automobile Club for the most meritorious performance during the year. For 1909 those gentlemen charged with the onerous duty of selection have hardly required to give the matter much consideration, as it would be difficult to imagine anything more worthy of such an

leading British makers who will probably mount sleeve-valve engines of particularly simple design on their 1911 models.

On Friday last at noon that enthusiastic veteran pioneer motorist, Sir John Macdonald, K.C.B., Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland, opened the thirteenth annual Scottish Show at the Waverley Market, Edinburgh. Scotland is badly off for buildings which serve for such

exhibitions as this, or the Waverley Market would not be adhered to year after year. On market mornings half the area of the exhibition has to be cleared to make way for market-garden produce, a proceeding which throws a good deal of extra work upon the exhibitors. The exhibits are of a thoroughly representative character, but there is little novel over and above what was shown at Olympia.

Whatever change of Government may arrive in the immediate future, it is not probable that motorists will obtain any relief from taxation. Too easy an acquiescence has been accorded the existing imposts to give rise to any hope of reduction. An Administration with a motoring Premier at its head might, however, be brought to see that twopence per gallon on petrol is more than enough, and that reconsideration of the license-fees for powerful cars would be a boon

to the industry. The fact that the Lords favoured the allocation of a portion of the motor taxes to the relief of the rates, in direct opposition to the proposal of the Chancellor that such moneys should go for the improvement and the making of new roads, must not be overlooked. They are not likely to change their minds in this respect when the Budget comes once more before them, the injustice of taxing motorists twice over for road upkeep not having occurred to them.



Photo, 'Optical'.

TO COMMEMORATE THE FIRST CHANNEL AEROPLANE FLIGHT: THE BLÉRIOT MEMORIAL AT DOVER.

In order to commemorate M. Blériot's great Channel flight, the authorities at Dover have had a memorial made, consisting of a full-sized representation of a Blériot aeroplane, and it has been let into the ground on the spot in the North Fall Meadow, on the cliffs behind Dover Castle, where M. Blériot landed after his famous flight.

award than the strenuous tests to which the Daimler Motor Company, of Coventry, subjected the Silent Knight engine. The Daimler Company stand alone in a trial of this searching character, for no makers of any other type of engine, or any engine whatsoever, have sought to equal the performance, or series of performances, for which the Dewar Trophy has just been awarded. But in the matter of valveless or sleeve-valve engines the end is assuredly not with the Knight engine. Already I hear of two

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MUSIC.

THE Jaeger Memorial Concert, at Queen's Hall, had a certain literary association as well as a rare measure of musical worth. Augustus Johannes Jaeger, who was so long associated with Novello's, carried on and developed on fresh and modern lines the tradition of a house whose founder was associated with literary men as well as musicians. Vincent Novello, the composer and organist who established the firm, was a contemporary of Charles Lamb; one of his daughters, Mary Victoria, who died less than eighteen years ago, married Charles Cowden Clarke, and gave the reading world the story of her father's intimacy with "Elia" and his sister. Charles in his "Chapter on Ears" wrote of "the evening parties at the house of my good Catholic friend, Novello, who, by the aid of a capital organ, himself the most finished of players, converts his drawing-room into a chapel, his week-days into Sundays, and these latter into minor heavens." He goes on to speak of Vincent Novello pouring in fresh waves "from that inexhausted German Ocean, above which, in triumphant progress, dolphin-seated, ride those Arions, Hadyn and Mozart, with their attendant tritons, Bach, Beethoven, and a countless tribe whom to attempt to reckon up would but plunge me again into the deeps." Lamb, of whom it is recorded by Edmund Ollier that he only contrived to "weather a Mozartian storm" with the assistance of a copious supply of beer, was not, perhaps, a complete musician, or he had not spoken of Bach and Beethoven as attendant tritons upon the Arion Haydn; but his reference to Vincent Novello is of special interest just now. Mr. Jaeger, whose taste for religious music was sound and catholic, did much to develop the earlier appreciation of Sir Edward Elgar, and it was fitting tribute to his memory to include in the Memorial Concert the "Orchestral Variations," one of which is said to relate to him, and some songs from a new cycle by the same composer. Sir Hubert Parry, Sir Edward Elgar, Mr. Coleridge Taylor, Dr. Walford Davies shared the bâton with Dr. Richter; the Alexandra Palace Choral Society took part in the concert; and Miss Muriel Foster returned to the concert-platform to sing the new Elgar songs and the solo part of Brahms's "Rhapsodie." Mr. Plunket Greene

was heard to special advantage in four songs from "The Long Journey" cycle of that distinguished composer, Dr. Walford Davies. Musicians had done their best to testify to their grateful recognition of

the work of a man who lived and laboured unknown to the general public, and music-loving London responded to the occasion very generously by filling the house and showing the greatest enthusiasm. In short, it was such a concert as lives in the memory when other interesting events of the musical season have passed wholly out of mind.

Great interest has been aroused in musical circles by the report of the discovery of an early Symphony by Beethoven. It was found by Herr Stein, Director of the Akademische Konzert in Jena, a university town in Saxe-Weimar. The Institution is the modern survivor of the "Collegium Musicum," founded in Jena in 1769, and the Symphony was discovered in a bundle of old manuscripts. The composition is described as one of great musical beauty, and very reminiscent of Beethoven's earliest period. It is clearly the music of one who has not yet perfected his expression; there are irregularities in the writing, and the scoring is not matured. The influence of Mozart and Haydn is clearly to be traced.

"THE MONTHS OF THE YEAR."

IT is always entertaining to read the general reflections of a cultivated mind, especially when the writer has varied interests, and, living in the country, is in close touch with Nature in all her phases, and has leisure to record his ideas. A clergyman so situated has, perhaps, exceptional opportunities for making such a book interesting, for from the character of his training and occupation he sees both nature and human nature in many moods. Readers of all types will doubtless find something that appeals to them in a book of the kind just indicated, "The Months of the Year," by the Rev. Pemberton Lloyd. The title indicates its scope, and with regard to its purpose the author writes that "I felt there was no book dealing absolutely with the months of the year . . . and, secondly, I felt village life would be much happier if persons who lived in villages took a pleasure in the months as they passed, and if the events which made village life joyous in the past could be re-enacted in the present." The many subjects treated include flowers and natural history in general, poetry (of which there are many quotations), folk-lore, historical anecdotes, and various games and sports. The book is illustrated by numerous and first-rate photographs.



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PREPARING FOR THE FRAY: MR. ASQUITH LEAVES LONDON FOR A HOLIDAY. Mr. Asquith, the Prime Minister, has gone to the South of France for a short holiday before the opening of the new session. He will stay for ten days at Lord Rendel's villa at Cannes "in absolute privacy," but it is a somewhat peculiar coincidence that Mr. John Burns and Mr. Lloyd George are also visiting France at the same time. Mr. Asquith left Charing Cross on Thursday, and arrived at Cannes on Sunday evening, having travelled all round by Bâle, Genoa, and Northern Italy.

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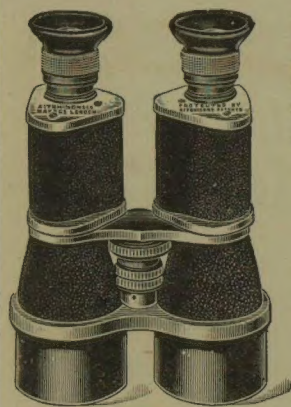
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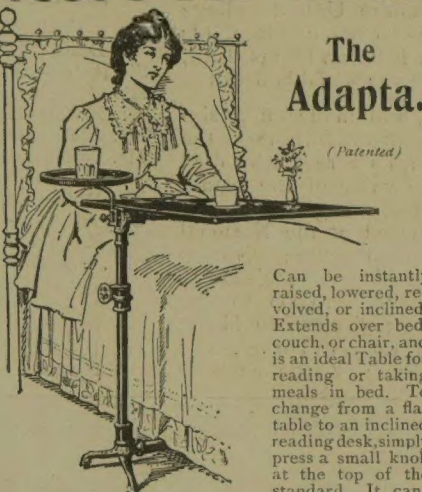
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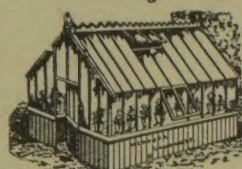
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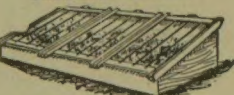
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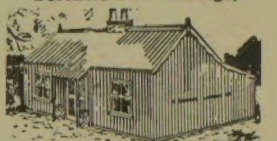
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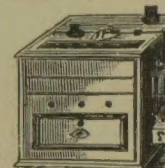
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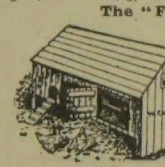
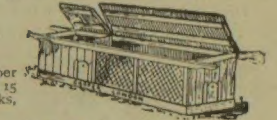
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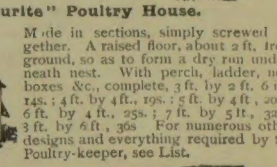
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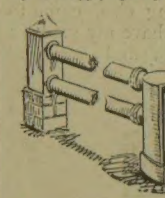
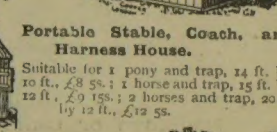


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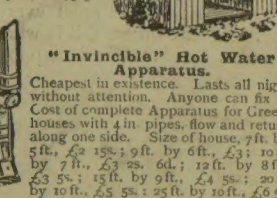
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THE DOWNFALL OF ABDUL HAMID.

(See Illustrations on "At the Sign of St. Paul's" Page.)

NOTHING is so hard to judge as a revolution. Any insurgents against any Government, if they talk about Liberty and Progress, are sure of some applause in England. But the Englishman who lives in the country affected is generally sceptical about fine words, and waits to see whether the revolutionaries, if they succeed, can really improve the administration. Sir William Ramsay, who in his book on "The Revolution in Constantinople and Turkey" (Hodder and Stoughton), describes the events of last April, is in a favourable position to judge the merits of the case. He is so familiar with Turkey and the Turks that he can see below the surface, and, on the other hand, he has no personal interests except of an archaeological character in the region affected. With his wife and daughter Sir William went to Constantinople in April, when it was supposed to be quite unsafe, and watched the capture of the city by the Salonika army, the deposition of Abdul Hamid, and the installation of the new Sultan. His diary is one of the most interesting documents of the kind ever published. Written from day to day, it is interleaved with the corrections which later information made necessary. On the whole, the author is hopeful; but he sees that economic stress, such as may be caused by a failure of crops, may at any time loosen the allegiance of the Turks in Asia to a new-fangled system which they do not understand. Passing on into Anatolia, Sir William resumed his work of excavation, and was struck by the fact that the Muhammedan country-people seem less friendly to the visitor than of old. There is unrest all over Asia at present, and the destruction of Abdul Hamid's system of despotism may lead the liberated Turks to embark on an anti-European movement—the very last thing that the Young Turk leaders desire. It will be new to most of us to hear that while the original revolution of 1908 was regarded as a triumph for British ideas, German diplomacy worked so successfully after the signal check that the upset of the nominal "Liberal" party in April was considered in Constantinople to mean the rehabilitation of German influence. The reasons for this feeling are fully explained in the book, but cannot be briefly stated. There is, after all, fundamental good-feeling between Turks and the Englishmen who know them. Both nations, as Sir William observes, "have a way of muddling through a

difficulty and getting out of it after all." As for the supposed backwardness of Turkey, we meet in these pages a Scotch contractor, who has ceased to attempt business at home. "In Turkey every one of his workmen was an educated man, with whom he could deal directly and on pleasant terms; and he could not now stand the worry and wear of dealing with the uneducated and unreasoning workmen at home, who never knew what was the real state of the facts, but were only certain that whatever the employer said must be false and intended to deceive."

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will of SIR THOMAS FREEMAN FIRTH, Bt., of The Flush, Heckmondwike, Yorks, who died on Nov. 29, is now proved, the value of the estate amounting to £378,975. The testator gives £20,000 to his daughter Annie Maria; £20,000 in trust for each of his daughters Ethel Hall and Sarah Robinson; all real estate to his two sons, his daughter Annie Maria having the use for life of his residence; £1000 to the executors; £2000 each to his daughters-in-law; £1000 each to his grandchildren and to Mary Firth; £1000 and an annuity of £150 to his brother Sir Charles Henry Firth; £1000 to his brother Edwin Firth; six original shares in the Firth Carpet Company (New York) to his son William Eustace; £150 a year to John Wrigley Willans; £500 each to the Dewsbury Infirmary and the Upper Chapel (Heckmondwike); £200 each to Mansfield Congregational College (Oxford), the Nottingham Congregational College, and the Yorkshire United College (Bradford). The residue he leaves to his children, his sons to take all the shares in T. F. Firth and Sons, Ltd., at the price of £15 each, within five years of his death.

The will (dated Oct. 14, 1889, and made on a six-penny printed form) of MR. GEORGE SALTING, the famous art-collector, of 86, St. James's Street, who died on Dec. 12, has been proved, the value of the estate amounting to £1,332,049. The testator gives his art-collections to the nation, to be housed at the National Gallery and the South Kensington Museum; £10,000 for distribution among the London hospitals; £2000 to the Prince Alfred Hospital, Sydney; £10,000 to the daughters of the late Mr. Elberling; £10,000 to Maria Davies, Catherine E. Fraser, and Louisa Turner, and an additional £2000 to Mrs. Fraser; £2000 each to

Arthur Flower, Louis Huth, Joseph H. FitzHenry, and Mrs. Keir; £1000 each to the Rev. R. C. L. Browne and Christina Donovan; and the residue to his brother, who predeceased the testator.

The will of MISS LYDIA JANE CUMMING RASHLEIGH, of Abbey House, Netley, Hants, who died on Nov. 7, has been proved, the value of the estate amounting to £111,105. The testatrix gives £7000 to Mrs. Margaret Yates for life, and then to the Royal South Hants and Southampton Hospital; £1000, in trust, for the poor of Hound; £1000 for keeping in repair the graves of her family at Hamble le Rice, and the surplus income for the poor; £500 each to the Railway Benevolent Association and the Free Eye Hospital (Southampton); £200 to the Hants Female Orphan Asylum; £100 to the Clergy Orphan Corporation; £10,000 each to Kathleen Rashleigh and Francis Rodd Rashleigh; £8000 to the Rev. William Henry Arundell; £2000 to George Vernon Rashleigh, and very many other legacies. All other her property she leaves to the Rev. Wilbraham Harris Arundell, Lieutenant Renfred John Arundell, and Mrs. Louise Bramwell.

The will of MR. JOHN RUSSELL BAKER, of 1, Park Hill, Highwick, Devon, who died on Dec. 1, has been proved by his daughters Eleanor Frances Baker and Alice Goldney Baker, the value of the property being £98,464. Subject to an annuity of £120 to his daughter-in-law Charlotte, he gave everything to his two daughters.

The following important wills have been proved—

| | |
|--|----------|
| Mr. Frederick Usher, M.F.H., Broomhouse, Duns, N.B. | £210,086 |
| Sir Robert Dundas, Bt., Arncliffe, Midlothian | £142,165 |
| Mr. Edwin Knight, 16, Redcliffe Square, South Kensington | £98,691 |
| Mr. Alexander Ross, The Elms, Knighton, Leicester | £68,861 |
| Mr. William Platts, The Brooms, Glossop Road, Sheffield | £60,965 |
| Mr. William Statham, The Redings, Totteridge | £50,983 |
| Colonel Henry Thomas Curling, Chylton Lodge, Ramsgate | £53,640 |
| Mrs. Gwladys Hope Milvain Melkington, Cornhill-on-Tweed | £46,240 |
| Mr. Richard Cotton Cavendish, 9, Old Steine, Brighton | £36,665 |
| Mr. Julius Dyson Dyson-Laurie, 111, Gloucester Place, Portman Square | £29,964 |

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Extract from "THE TIMES," Friday, Nov. 19, 1882.

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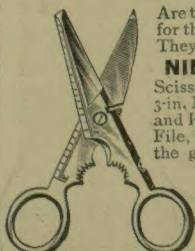
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